

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria	6.00	Den	15.20	Israel	0.80	N.Y.	1.00
Arabia	19.5	Italy	1300	Lebanon	0.70	Rabat	0.70
Bahamas	0.60	Japan	450	Libya	0.70	Riyadh	0.70
Bahrain	40.00	Kenya	100	Morocco	0.70	Saudi Arabia	0.70
Belgium	1.00	Madagascar	100	Oman	0.70	Singapore	0.70
Belize	1.00	Malawi	100	Pakistan	0.70	Taiwan	0.70
Bolivia	1.00	Mali	100	Panama	0.70	Thailand	0.70
Bosnia	1.00	Mexico	100	Paraguay	0.70	Turkey	0.70
Botswana	1.00	Moldova	100	Peru	0.70	U.S.	0.70
Brazil	1.00	Monaco	100	Philippines	0.70	Yemen	0.70
Bulgaria	1.00	Montenegro	100	Puerto Rico	0.70		
Burkina Faso	1.00	Mozambique	100	Qatar	0.70		
Burundi	1.00	Nicaragua	100	Romania	0.70		
Cambodia	1.00	Niger	100	Soviet Union	0.70		
Cameroon	1.00	Nigeria	100	South Africa	0.70		
Canada	1.00	North Macedonia	100	Spain	0.70		
Cape Verde	1.00	Poland	100	Sweden	0.70		
Cayman Islands	1.00	Portugal	100	Switzerland	0.70		
Czech Republic	1.00	Romania	100	Taiwan	0.70		
Dominican Republic	1.00	Saudi Arabia	100	Thailand	0.70		
Dominica	1.00	Senegal	100	Turkey	0.70		
DRC	1.00	Seychelles	100	U.S.	0.70		
Egypt	1.00	Sierra Leone	100	Yemen	0.70		
El Salvador	1.00	South Africa	100				
Equatorial Guinea	1.00	Spain	100				
Ethiopia	1.00	Sweden	100				
Fiji	1.00	Switzerland	100				
Ghana	1.00	Taiwan	100				
Guinea	1.00	Thailand	100				
Guinea-Bissau	1.00	Turkey	100				
Honduras	1.00	U.S.	100				
Hungary	1.00	Yemen	100				
Iceland	1.00						
India	1.00						
Indonesia	1.00						
Iran	1.00						
Iraq	1.00						
Israel	1.00						
Italy	1.00						
Jamaica	1.00						
Japan	1.00						
Jordan	1.00						
Kazakhstan	1.00						
Kenya	1.00						
Korea	1.00						
Kuwait	1.00						
Laos	1.00						
Lebanon	1.00						
Lesotho	1.00						
Liberia	1.00						
Libya	1.00						
Lithuania	1.00						
Madagascar	1.00						
Malawi	1.00						
Malaysia	1.00						
Maldives	1.00						
Mali	1.00						
Malta	1.00						
Mauritania	1.00						
Mauritius	1.00						
Mexico	1.00						
Moldova	1.00						
Monaco	1.00						
Montenegro	1.00						
Morocco	1.00						
Mozambique	1.00						
Nicaragua	1.00						
Niger	1.00						
Nigeria	1.00						
North Macedonia	1.00						
Oman	1.00						
Pakistan	1.00						
Panama	1.00						
Paraguay	1.00						
Peru	1.00						
Philippines	1.00						
Puerto Rico	1.00						
Qatar	1.00						
Romania	1.00						
Russia	1.00						
Saudi Arabia	1.00						
Senegal	1.00						
Seychelles	1.00						
Sierra Leone	1.00						
South Africa	1.00						
Spain	1.00						
Sweden	1.00						
Switzerland	1.00						
Taiwan	1.00						
Thailand	1.00						
Turkey	1.00						
U.S.	1.00						
Yemen	1.00						

The Rising Dollar Defies Economists

Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The value of the dollar on the foreign-exchange market continues to rise, post-

poning what has been a long-

standing decline and confound-

ing many economists.

The dollar's performance has

been a surprise because the U.S. econ-

omy continues to grow rapidly,

inflation stays low and the

country's deficit in merchandise

trade is in its current account,

which includes trade in mer-

chandise and services.

It is more important, interest

have shot up higher than

the year. For foreigners, the

value of the dollar has risen

because interest rates have

risen, and the dollar is the

world's strongest econ-

omy but needs a continued in-

flow of foreign savings to

finance its budget deficits.

The foreigners provide this

savings by buying U.S. gov-

ernment securities.

On the negative side, the U.S.

civilian jobless rate, now at 7.4

percent, would be much lower

if the dollar had started to

drop, thereby improving U.S.

export prospects by making U.S.

goods cheaper.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Reagan Cautions Jackson on Sakharov

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

DECATUR, Ala. — President Ronald Reagan has

questioned the legality of the

Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's mission of

personal diplomacy and cau-

tioned against his traveling to

Moscow to seek the release

of Andrei D. Sakharov, the

dissident Soviet physicist.

In an interview recorded

Monday and released Tuesday,

Mr. Reagan said that the "law

of the land" prohibits private

citizens from negotiating with

foreign governments.

He added that for Mr. Jackson

to attempt a mission to Moscow

in behalf of Mr. Sakharov "is

ignoring things that might be

going on in the quiet diplo-

matic channels that we have

going forward."

Mr. Jackson, a Democratic

presidential contender, has in-

dicated he might wish to at-

tempt a Moscow mission.

Mr. Sakharov has not been

seen since May, when he began

a hunger strike after the Soviet

government refused to permit

him to leave the country for

medical treatment.

"No, we're not going to take

legal action," Mr. Reagan said

after questioning whether Mr.

Jackson's recent visit to Cuba

violated the Logan Act, which

forbids unauthorized negotia-

tions by private citizens with

foreign governments.

"But I do feel that while in

this instance he was successful,

there were things that make

you pause and think."

The 185-year-old Logan Act

has rarely been invoked, primar-

ily because of difficulties in

proof of violations under the

broadly worded statute.

The president made his most

critical comments yet on the

foreign travel by Mr. Jackson

following assertions by Demo-

crats that the outcome of the

trips had pointed up ineffec-

tiveness in Mr. Reagan's

foreign policies.

Mr. Reagan said that Presi-

dent Castro of Cuba had in-

cluded his own political reasons

in dealing with Mr. Jackson

and that "something other than

humanitarianism," Mr. Castro,

he said, released only one of

the political prisoners on Mr.

Jackson's negotiating list.

"But it isn't a case of what I

think," Mr. Reagan said. "It

is a case that there is a law,

the Logan Act, with regard to

unauthorized personnel, civi-

lians, simply going to — or

citizens — to other coun-

tries and, in effect, negotiat-

ing with foreign governments.

Now that is the law of the land."

Mr. Reagan's comments con-

trasted with the administration's

policy of supporting Mr. Sak-

harov's release.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



AFTERMATH — A Lebanese woman cleaned debris from what remained of her home on Beirut's Green Line on Thursday as the army implemented a new peace plan by taking over security duties from rival militias. Page 2.

High Court Eases U.S. Rule on Evidence

By Richard Carelli

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Su-

preme Court eased on Thursday

a 70-year-old rule barring the use

of illegally seized evidence. It

ruled that courts could admit

evidence obtained by police

officers using defective court

warrants.

By a 5-4 vote, the court

provided the Reagan adminis-

tration and law enforcement

agencies nationwide with a

major victory by creating a

"good-faith" exception to the

so-called exclusionary rule.

The rule, which is often

blamed for letting criminals

go free on technicalities, has

become one of the most con-

troversial law-and-order

issues in the United States.

"We conclude," Justice

William R. Brennan Jr. wrote

for the court, "that the mar-

ginal or nonexistent benefits

produced by suppressing evi-

dence obtained in objectively

reasonable searches on a sub-

stantiated search warrant

cannot justify the substantial

cost of exclusion."

Justice William J. Brennan,

writing in dissent, said, "It

now appears the court's vic-

tory over the Fourth Amend-

ment is complete." The

constitutional amendment

prohibits unreasonable police

searches and seizures.

In other decisions Thursday,

possibly the court's last day

of the 1983-84 term, the

U.S. government is not in-

fracting unconstitutional

unconstitutional arguments

by denying federal aid to

college students who fail to

register for the draft.

● Made another exception to

the exclusionary rule, deciding

by a 5-4 vote that the rule

does not apply to a hearing

on whether an illegal alien

should be deported. Noting

that the Immigration and

Naturalization Service ap-

prehends more than one

million deportable aliens

each year, the majority

opinion said that immigra-

tion officers cannot be ex-

pected to "compile elaborate,

contemporaneous, written

reports detailing the circum-

stances of every arrest."

● Said in a third exclu-

sionary rule case, that evi-

dence obtained by use of a

search warrant is not in-

</

Tanker Is Attacked in Gulf After Iranian Warning to Iraq

United Press International
ABU DHABI — Unidentified aircraft attacked a Japanese-chartered tanker on Thursday as it carried Saudi Arabian oil east of the Gulf state of Qatar, the Gulf News Agency said.

Shipping officials said that the attack, close to Iran's Lavan Island, appeared to have been carried out by Iran, but neither Iran nor Iraq made any immediate mention of the raid.

The 270,000-ton Primrose, a Lebanese-registered tanker on charter to a Japanese shipping company, was hit several hours after it loaded crude oil at Saudi Arabia's main Gulf oil port, Ras Tanura, the agency said.

The Kuwaiti agency said the engine room of the tanker was hit by one missile while another missile missed its target and hit the water. The strike followed warnings by Iran that it would retaliate against recent Iraqi strikes that crippled two tankers and damaged two freighters.

Ten crew members were killed and at least 10 others were injured in the Iraqi attacks south of Kharg Island, Iran's main oil export terminal, and near the entrance to the port of Bandar Khomeini.

More than 40 neutral tankers and ships have been hit in the Gulf this year, most of them by Iraq. The latest Iraqi bombardments of Iran-bound tankers in the Gulf followed a two-week lull in attacks on vessels.

The lull, which coincided with an agreement brought about by the

United Nations under which the two countries agreed to halt attacks on civilian targets on land, raised hopes that the truce might be extended to the sea.

But Iraq struck the 325,000-ton Greek-registered tanker Alexander the Great south of Kharg on June 24.

On June 27, Iraq struck again, setting off the 260,000-ton Swiss-registered supertanker Tihuron. Eight crew members of the tanker, seven Spaniards and one West German, died in the blaze.

The tanker, loaded with 250,000 tons of Iranian crude, burned for four days until Dutch firefighters managed to tow the vessel to Bahrain with its cargo intact.

On July 1, Iraq claimed to have destroyed five vessels and said Iraqi mines had wrecked two others. But independent shipping sources confirmed only two successful strikes.

The 10,205-ton South Korean freighter Woonja caught fire in a missile attack and four of its crew members were injured. The 13,316-ton Alexander Dyo, a Cypriot-registered freighter, was hit and two of its Filipino crew died in the attack.

Iraq has claimed justification for its attacks on Iranian shipping routes by saying that Iran's oil trade provides funds for the war.

Iran has said it will not allow ships from any nation to ply the Gulf if its oil exports are endangered. This week, Iran repeated a threat to close the Strait of Hormuz near the mouth of the Gulf.

Iran Says Kharg Is Damaged

Iran's oil minister, Mohammed Gharazi, confirmed Thursday that the oil export terminal at Kharg Island had been damaged in a recent Iraqi air attack but said trade had not been affected, Reuters reported from Tehran.

Mr. Gharazi said he would not raise the question of Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil installations at next week's Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

This was the first Iranian confirmation that Kharg Island had been hit by Iraq. Mr. Gharazi was apparently referring to the raid on June 24 in which the Greek tanker Alexander the Great was hit.

Diplomatic sources said last week that a jetty to the west of Kharg Island, which can accommodate tankers of up to 500,000 tons, was put out of operation by the Iraqi air raid.

The Iraqis have launched many attacks on Iranian and neutral ships around Kharg but the June 24 raid was apparently their first major hit on the island itself.

Mr. Gharazi also confirmed that Iran had withheld payment of nearly \$11 million to Japan as repayment of loans for a joint petrochemical complex in Bandar Khomeini.

He said the money had been withheld because the Japanese had not carried out work they were contracted to do on the complex. "This non-payment was not because of inability to pay," he said.

U.S. Suggests Envoy Arrests Were a Set-Up

Diplomats Got a Packet From a Soviet Citizen

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The two U.S. diplomats who were arrested Wednesday in Moscow had just received a packet of papers from a Soviet citizen, perhaps as part of a trap by the Soviet authorities, the U.S. State Department said Thursday.

John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said the diplomats, Jon R. Purnell and George Glass, were arrested "awfully quickly" after meeting the unidentified Soviet citizen. He said the rapid sequence of events raised the possibility of a trap.

The embassy officers were given a number of documents by the Soviet citizen with whom they were talking, but they had had no time to examine the documents before they were detained, and had no knowledge of their contents, Mr. Hughes said.

The Soviet citizen was possibly involved in contacts with Soviet dissidents, he said, and he called the action a violation of Soviet pledges under the Helsinki and Madrid East-West rights conferences to allow greater contacts between its citizens and foreigners.

"It is part of an increasing drive on the part of the Soviet authorities to isolate their people from foreign contacts and to repress legitimate expression of differing political and social views, except under conditions which are under the complete control of the authorities," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Purnell, a political officer, and Mr. Glass, who is in the consular section, were detained for two hours Wednesday, then released. The U.S. Embassy has formally protested their detention.

The two U.S. diplomats were the focus of an attack in the Soviet press earlier this year. They were accused of being involved in an effort to organize the departure to the West of Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of the dissident nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov.

"Soviet conduct in this case has been reprehensible and totally uncalled for, and we condemn it," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Hughes said the diplomats were engaged in proper, normal activities and their detention was in violation of the Vienna Convention that grants immunity from any form of arrest or detention. He said the Soviet government compounded the incident by refusing to let the diplomats to contact immediately the U.S. Embassy.

President Ronald Reagan called the Soviet action "very rude and unnecessary," but said it was not serious "in the sense of taking a hostage or something."

Professor Reports Detention
A Hofstra University professor, just back from a month-long trip to the Soviet Union, reported Thursday that he had been detained by the KGB at a Leningrad hotel and that his belongings had been seized, according to The Associated Press.

A university spokesman in Hempstead, New York, said Carlton Phillips, a biology professor at the university since 1970, had been told that he was being investigated because of his friends, with no other explanation.

Mr. Phillips was lecturing and doing research in the Soviet Union on the aging process, the spokesman said. The professor reported that his cameras, a tape recorder, a briefcase, his suitcases and all his clothing had been confiscated.

Lebanese Army Works To Reopen Green Line Under New Peace Plan

Reuters
BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army took to bulldozers and earth loaders Thursday to punch holes in Green Line barricades that have separated the warring halves of Beirut for five months.

Work proceeded slowly as army engineers removed mountains of sand, earth and rubble put up and fortified by Christian and Muslim militiamen who have been fighting across the line dividing East and West Beirut since Feb. 6.

No shelling or armed clashes were reported as a new security agreement appeared to be holding. A few bursts of small-arms fire were heard through the day, but no casualties were reported.

However, in the northern port city of Tripoli the toll rose to 35 killed and 150 wounded Thursday as pro- and anti-Syrian militias fought street battles for the third day.

During the night in the heavy exchanges, the Lebanese Red Cross removed 11 bodies from deserted buildings in the battle zones.

The fighting, which erupted on Monday and spread over a wide area, has closed schools and the port, forced most shops to shut and reduced traffic to a trickle.

Militiamen of the Sunni Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Liberation Movement, or Takweed, and the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party fought over West Beirut, the city's main financial district.

Takweed, which was allied with the forces of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, when they were besieged in Tripoli by Syrian-backed PLO rebels last year, is the dominant militia in the city.

Among the obstacles facing the army in Beirut at the three crossing points they were ordered to reopen were shell craters, land mines, unexploded mortar bombs, toppled lamp posts and burst water mains.

Since Lebanon's civil war flared up in February when Muslim militiamen took over West Beirut, there has been only one official crossing point in the Green Line.

A new government peace plan calls for militiamen to withdraw from the streets, the army to take over security, crossing points to be opened, and the Beirut port and airport to resume operations after a five-month shutdown.

The airport is expected to reopen

Friday, but some radio stations reported that the port would not be ready until Monday.

The Christian rightist Lebanese Forces militia leaders on the east side of the line and their Shiite Muslim Amal counterparts in the west watched closely to ensure that barricades were being dismantled at an even rate from both sides.

At one point an Amal leader ordered work at the west end of a road near the port to be halted because he felt progress in the east was not keeping pace.

Unarmed militiamen mingled with troops and workers as earth-moving machines nibbled away at the barricades.

Armed militiamen were not far from the Green Line on both sides, in apparent violation of the security agreement.

Near the port, 20 armed Amal fighters fled out of a building 50 meters (about 55 yards) from the barricades. On the east side, armed Lebanese Forces men sat about 200 meters from an army position.

Australians Find 45 New Species At a Fossil Site

Reuters
SYDNEY — The richest hoard of fossil animals ever found in Australia, which includes 45 previously unknown species, has been uncovered near the northeast tip of the country.

"The find has us in absolute fits of delight," said Dr. Michael Archer, a senior lecturer in zoology at the University of New South Wales. He said the inventory includes the jaw and some teeth of an animal of a totally new family, about the size of a dog with two long projecting front teeth.

Dating from 15 million years ago, the fossil site has yielded six extinct kinds of kangaroo and the list from this one deposit "almost exceeds most of Australia's mammals combined today," Dr. Archer said.

Few places in the world have produced fossils of this quality, he said.

Indian TV Embarks on Plan To Reach Rural Millions

(Continued from Page 1)
Strokes" and "Star Trek," "have no relevance to Indian culture and Indian ways of life" and could be socially disruptive.

Pressed by market demand and facing more air time when it introduces full-day telecasts by the end of 1985, the broadcasting authority will be under increased pressure to air imported programming, officials acknowledge. But Mr. Bhagat stressed that his ministry is striving for balance.

"We want to keep Indian television Indian," he said. "We don't want to pollute our culture. We have our own concept of television, but at the same time we are part of the world. The world influences us, and we influence the world."

He added: "Our programming should be a judicious mixture of information, education and entertainment. Entertainment is an important part of the human character, and we understand the need for it."

For example, Mr. Bhagat said, his ministry has commissioned family planning programs in a soap opera format that will be both educational and entertaining.

There is little doubt about what viewers in Kalyan Puri and other Indian villages want to watch. Mahinder Singh, 25, a construction supervisor, said he did not commit himself to the equivalent of \$350 in installment payments on a television set to watch dreary programs about irrigation.

Mr. Singh, who lives in a cramped, three-room hovel in a dirt alley in Kalyan Puri, flicked off the French film on his set and said in Hindi that he understands neither French nor the English subtitles.

But when Hindi movies are shown, Mr. Singh said, the eight members of his family and 15 to 20 friends and other relatives crowd into the small room. He said they also watch "The Lucy Show" and other American situation comedies on Sunday mornings, but the two Hindi films a week are what make the television worth having.

"I spent the money once," Mr. Singh said, "but I can keep watching the movies for a long time."

Inconspicuously, television antennas poke from the rooftops of nearly one in five of the mud or brick bungalows in the village, which was settled in 1976 when low-income workers were displaced by urban renewal in New Delhi.

That phenomenon reflects changing demographics, Mr. Bhagat said, noting: "The concept of poverty has changed. There are still a large number of poor, but in every village, there are some people who can afford to buy a television set."

Kidnapped Nigerians Are Found In London 'Baggage,' Reports Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The former transport minister of Nigeria, Umaru Dikko, and two other men were found drugged Thursday night in crates labelled "diplomatic property" and "diplomatic baggage" at London's Stansted airport, police sources said.

The Press Association reported Thursday night that it was unclear whether Mr. Dikko was dead or alive. No information was immediately available on the identities of the other men.

Sources at Scotland Yard said one of the three men was found dead in a crate labelled "diplomatic property" at the airport 30 miles (48 kilometers) northeast of London, according to the Press Association. Britain's domestic news agency. A spokesman for Scotland Yard said he could not confirm the report.

Police sources said earlier that Mr. Dikko had been seized by two armed men outside his London home Thursday afternoon. Mr. Dikko, a minister in the deposed civilian government of President Shehu Shagari, has been accused by Nigeria's new military rulers of theft, corruption and plotting to overthrow the government.

Indian TV Embarks on Plan To Reach Rural Millions

(Continued from Page 1)
Strokes" and "Star Trek," "have no relevance to Indian culture and Indian ways of life" and could be socially disruptive.

Pressed by market demand and facing more air time when it introduces full-day telecasts by the end of 1985, the broadcasting authority will be under increased pressure to air imported programming, officials acknowledge. But Mr. Bhagat stressed that his ministry is striving for balance.

"We want to keep Indian television Indian," he said. "We don't want to pollute our culture. We have our own concept of television, but at the same time we are part of the world. The world influences us, and we influence the world."

He added: "Our programming should be a judicious mixture of information, education and entertainment. Entertainment is an important part of the human character, and we understand the need for it."

For example, Mr. Bhagat said, his ministry has commissioned family planning programs in a soap opera format that will be both educational and entertaining.

There is little doubt about what viewers in Kalyan Puri and other Indian villages want to watch. Mahinder Singh, 25, a construction supervisor, said he did not commit himself to the equivalent of \$350 in installment payments on a television set to watch dreary programs about irrigation.

Mr. Singh, who lives in a cramped, three-room hovel in a dirt alley in Kalyan Puri, flicked off the French film on his set and said in Hindi that he understands neither French nor the English subtitles.

But when Hindi movies are shown, Mr. Singh said, the eight members of his family and 15 to 20 friends and other relatives crowd into the small room. He said they also watch "The Lucy Show" and other American situation comedies on Sunday mornings, but the two Hindi films a week are what make the television worth having.

"I spent the money once," Mr. Singh said, "but I can keep watching the movies for a long time."

Inconspicuously, television antennas poke from the rooftops of nearly one in five of the mud or brick bungalows in the village, which was settled in 1976 when low-income workers were displaced by urban renewal in New Delhi.

That phenomenon reflects changing demographics, Mr. Bhagat said, noting: "The concept of poverty has changed. There are still a large number of poor, but in every village, there are some people who can afford to buy a television set."

Kidnapped Nigerians Are Found In London 'Baggage,' Reports Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The former transport minister of Nigeria, Umaru Dikko, and two other men were found drugged Thursday night in crates labelled "diplomatic property" and "diplomatic baggage" at London's Stansted airport, police sources said.

The Press Association reported Thursday night that it was unclear whether Mr. Dikko was dead or alive. No information was immediately available on the identities of the other men.

Sources at Scotland Yard said one of the three men was found dead in a crate labelled "diplomatic property" at the airport 30 miles (48 kilometers) northeast of London, according to the Press Association. Britain's domestic news agency. A spokesman for Scotland Yard said he could not confirm the report.

Police sources said earlier that Mr. Dikko had been seized by two armed men outside his London home Thursday afternoon. Mr. Dikko, a minister in the deposed civilian government of President Shehu Shagari, has been accused by Nigeria's new military rulers of theft, corruption and plotting to overthrow the government.

WORLD BRIEFS

East Germans Leave Berlin Mission

BONN (UPI) — A final group of six East Germans left the West German mission in East Berlin for home Thursday after taking refuge in the building for several weeks to press demands to move to the West.

Ludwig Rehlinger, junior minister in the West German Ministry of Inter-German Affairs, said the four adults and two children had left the building and returned to their homes in East Germany.

East Germany has said that it would not allow any of its citizens to emigrate to the West until the last refugee had left the West German mission. Mr. Rehlinger said he hoped East Germany would now lift its emigration ban. A total of 55 East Germans had been living in the mission for at least three weeks.

Molotov Regains Party Membership

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Vyacheslav M. Molotov, 94, Kremlin No. 1 man during Stalin's years and who was later denounced and expelled from the Communist Party, has been readmitted at the age of 94, a Foreign Ministry official confirmed Thursday. He declined to elaborate. The readmission was not publicly announced.

Mr. Molotov signed the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact in 1939 and opened the way for the German invasion of Poland. Stalin died in 1953 and the succession struggle was won by Khrushchev, who in June 1959 denounced Mr. Molotov as part of an "anti-party" group. Mr. Molotov was expelled from the party in 1961; since then he has been an obscure pensioner. (Reuters, AP)

Soviet Bloc Rejects Arms Compromise

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — A Swedish-led effort to broker a compromise in a dispute over how the European Conference on Disarmament should be organized failed Thursday when the Soviet bloc countries refused to go along with the plan. The compromise had been accepted by the United States and its Western allies.

The failure meant that the negotiations in Stockholm on ways of reducing tensions in Europe will adjourn Friday without a formal structure to move the discussions along.

Many conference delegates described Moscow's refusal to support the plan as part of the general Soviet reluctance to open broad negotiations with the United States. Soviet rhetoric has been particularly harsh at a time when President Ronald Reagan has sought to present the U.S. position as one of flexibility.

Geneva Physicists Find 'Final' Quark

GENEVA (AP) — A team of European scientists has announced the discovery of a subatomic particle, the "T-top" quark, that provides a complete picture of the building blocks of the universe.

"The theoretical picture of the whole of matter in the universe seems to be coherent now," said Roger Anthonio, a spokesman for CERN, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, on Wednesday. He explained that the team, consisting of 151 researchers headed by Dr. Carlo Rubbia, had "obtained experimental evidence of the existence of the T-top quark."

Noting that the T-top quark was one of the 12 smallest known building blocks of matter, Mr. Anthonio said that scientists had theorized that six quarks and six leptons were the most basic components of the universe. He said that "five quarks had previously been identified and the present observation satisfied theoretical expectations" in respect to the sixth.

U.S. Arms Chief Begins Talks in China

BEIJING (Reuters) — China on Thursday accused the superpowers of hypocrisy over nuclear weapons talks as the U.S. arms control chief, Kenneth L. Adelman, opened two days of discussions with senior Chinese officials.

The Communist party newspaper, the People's Daily, charged that both superpowers were trying to score propaganda points without seriously seeking talks either on controlling space weapons or reducing nuclear arsenals.

It published the attack as Mr. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, began talks with senior Foreign Ministry officials as part of U.S. moves to keep China informed about talks between the superpowers, U.S. officials said. Mr. Adelman, who arrived in the Chinese capital Wednesday from Japan, is expected to call on Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on Friday to discuss arms control issues of mutual interest.

Sikhs Hijack Plane Carrying 264

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — An Indian Airlines plane with 264 people aboard was hijacked from India to Lahore, Pakistan, on Thursday by Sikh militants. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane if \$500,000 was not immediately paid. The plane began its flight in Srinagar, capital of Jammu and Kashmir state.

The hijackers also demanded that India announce on radio and television the names of all those arrested in the Sikh crackdown and return about \$200 million in currency and religious treasures that were looted by Indian troops in the attack on the Golden Temple last month.

No Progress in Chinese-Soviet Ties

BEIJING (AP) — Qian Qichen, the Chinese deputy foreign minister, returned from Moscow on Thursday and reported that he had discussed "quite a lot of problems," but made no progress on major obstacles to Chinese-Soviet relations.

He said that there were no definite plans for a visit to China by Arkhipov, the Soviet first deputy prime minister. Mr. Arkhipov had scheduled to make a visit in May, but his trip was postponed at the moment.

Mr. Qian confirmed that during his talks in Moscow he had discussed China's "three major obstacles" to improved relations — the removal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, an end to support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Chinese-Soviet border. "I don't think any progress was made," he said. "We exchanged points of view."

Coal Strike Talks Resume in Britain

LONDON (UPI) — The leaders of Britain's coal industry and the country's 180,000 miners met Thursday for the first time in three weeks in daylong talks to try to break the deadlock in the 16-week coal strike.

As Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, conferred with Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, the government disclosed that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had met privately for an hour Tuesday with Mr. MacGregor and Energy Minister Peter Walker.

For the Record

Israeli Foreign Ministry and power company employees striking for higher wages returned to work Thursday but a continuing walkout by mechanics and rabbinical court workers disrupted other public services. (Reuters)

Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga of Japan is likely to be named ambassador to the United States, succeeding Yoshio Okawara, the Kyodo News Service reported Thursday. (UPI)

About 2,400 Vietnamese refugees including 300 children ended a four-day hunger strike Thursday protesting slow progress toward resettlement abroad. Dolores Lagan, head of the Hong Kong office of the UN High Commission for Refugees, urged them not to give up hope. (AP)

Pope John Paul II granted a private audience Thursday to Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu of Turkey, the first Turkish official to visit the Vatican in almost 17 years. (UPI)

Only 15 percent of scheduled flights of Air Inter, France's major domestic airline, took off Thursday because of a 24-hour strike by crew members seeking better pilot training and higher flight pay. (AP)

West German printers mounted a new round of nationwide strikes Thursday to press for a 35-hour work week. (UPI)

Richard Hargreaves, who had been called for refusing to identify sources of a newspaper editorial in which he called a public official a liar, was freed Thursday in Belleville, Illinois, after one of his two sources identified himself. (UPI)

Jackson Trips Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)

trasted to some extent with remarks he made in January after Mr. Jackson flew to Syria and gained the release of Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr. of the U.S. Navy, who had been shot down over Lebanon. At that time Mr. Reagan said, "Reverend Jackson's mission was a personal mission of mercy and he has earned our gratitude and admiration."

The president did not elaborate on what diplomacy the administration might have under way in behalf of Mr. Sakharov, but he cautioned against outside intervention in "this very delicate matter."

The interview was released on the same day as the prepared text of his Independence Day comments.

"The truth is the totalitarian world is a tired place, held down by a gravity of its own devising," he said in his July 4 holiday message. "But America is a rocket pushing upward to the stars."

"More and more, the world is reawakening to the fact that freedom is better than tyranny, that democracy is better than the iron fist of dictators. No one emigrates to Cuba or jumps over the wall into East Berlin or seeks refuge in the Soviet Union."

In opening a three-day national trip, Mr. Reagan courted a backrock part of his constituency as he spent the holiday visiting the "Spirit of America" festival in Decatur and the Firecracker 400 stock car race in Daytona Beach, Florida.

White House strategists are counting on another strong showing by Southern whites for Mr. Reagan to help offset increased Democratic registration stirred in



President Ronald Reagan, left, with a sports broadcaster, Ned Jettett, at an auto race in Daytona Beach, Florida.

part by Mr. Jackson's influence among black voters.

Mr. Reagan planned to visit another part of his 1980 voting coalition, blue-collar workers on a General Motors assembly line, to Michigan on Thursday. He then planned to go to Texas, where he is to speak Friday on the topic of crime before the State Bar Association.

In a speech prepared for delivery at dedication ceremonies for a high-technology auto assembly plant, Mr. Reagan said his administration's economic policies helped rescue the U.S. auto industry from "the edge of a catastrophe."

Mr. Reagan said he had simply made a moral appeal to free prisoners from Cuban jails, as opposed to engaging in negotiations himself.

In Newton, Massachusetts, Mr. Sakharov's stepdaughter, Tatiana Yankelovich, criticized Mr. Reagan's warning. "Whoever is working in this direction could not hurt our parents' cause," she said. "The intentions of Mr. Jackson could not endanger the efforts the American administration is undertaking right now."

phie" that had been building for 20 years.

Jackson Disputes Reagan

Mr. Jackson strongly denied on Tuesday Mr. Reagan's suggestion that his trip to Cuba might have been illegal, United Press International reported from Greenville, South Carolina. He said the U.S. State Department had cooperated with him fully.

Mr. Jackson said he had simply made a moral appeal to free prisoners from Cuban jails, as opposed to engaging in negotiations himself.

In Newton, Massachusetts, Mr. Sakharov's stepdaughter, Tatiana Yankelovich, criticized Mr. Reagan's warning. "Whoever is working in this direction could not hurt our parents' cause," she said. "The intentions of Mr. Jackson could not endanger the efforts the American administration is undertaking right now."

Mr. Phillips was lecturing and doing research in the Soviet Union on the aging process, the spokesman said. The professor reported that his cameras, a tape recorder, a briefcase, his suitcases and all his clothing had been confiscated.

U.S. Supreme Court Eases Exclusionary Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

rest someone without first obtaining a court warrant. Nevertheless, Justice Brennan denounced in his dissent what he called the court's "strangulation" of the exclusionary rule.

First fashioned by the high court in 1914, the rule is a remedial device for protecting Fourth Amendment rights. Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination and Sixth Amendment rights to adequate legal help.

Writing for the court, Justice White said that when police officers take the time to obtain a court warrant for a search or arrest, they rarely can be found to have acted unreasonably.

"In the absence of an allegation that the magistrate abandoned his detached and neutral role," Justice White said, "suppression is appropriate only if the officers were dishonest or reckless in preparing their affidavits [justifying the warrant

3 Influential Women Back Mondale Even if Running Mate Is a Man

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

T. PAUL, Minnesota — A delegation of 23 women, many of them known feminists and politicians, urged Walter F. Mondale on Tuesday to select a female running mate, but they made it plain they would work actively for him if he chose a man instead.

The women, who flew here Wednesday morning for the two-day meeting with Mr. Mondale, emphasized at a news conference they would abide by his choice.

To a person, they said, it's your choice, "reports Ann Richards, Texas state treasurer. "We said, 'We support your decision.'"

Another participant, Anne Arundel, a former aide to President Jimmy Carter, described the meeting as "extremely positive. Although women pressed Mr. Mondale to choose a woman, Mrs. Wexler said, she told him that it was his choice."

Miss Mink, a former congresswoman from Hawaii, who now presides the Honolulu City Council, that having a woman on the

ticket with Mr. Mondale would guarantee success in November.

"It will mobilize millions of women who are now outside, not involved in the campaign," she said. "It will electrify this campaign like nothing ever will. That is what we wanted to have, an opportunity, as a group to discuss with the vice president today, and I think we were successful."

The meeting with Mr. Mondale, which was led by Carol Bellamy, president of the New York City Council, followed increasing pressure from feminist groups.

Last weekend, the National Organization for Women approved a resolution urging that a woman be nominated from the convention floor if Mr. Mondale failed to select one. At Wednesday's news conference, Judy Goldsmith, president of NOW, said such a step was "a strategy of last resort." Several women at Wednesday's meeting made it plain that they disagreed with the proposal.

"The important issue is who's the vice-presidential candidate, but the crucial issue is who's the presidential candidate," said Miss Bellamy.



Anne Wexler



Judy Goldsmith

"We're going to be there working whether it's hard or easy," she said. "We're going to be there making sure he gets elected."

Among those attending Wednesday's meeting at a hotel in downtown St. Paul were Betty Friedman, the author; Sharon Percy Rockefeller, who chairs the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; Blaudine Cardenas, a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights; and Carol Tucker Foreman, an assistant secretary of agriculture under Mr. Carter.

In response to a question earlier Wednesday after he had interviewed Mayor Henry G. Cisneros

of San Antonio, Texas, as a vice-presidential candidate, Mr. Mondale defended his interview process and said, in effect, that it was bound to raise expectations among female, black and Hispanic Americans.

"Of course people who had no hopes in the past will begin to have some hopes," he said. "That's inevitable, and I rejoice in that. But I think everyone wants me to pick the best person. To do that I cannot end my search with traditional boundaries, which is basically white males. I've got to look across the board for the best possible person."

Advanced U.S. Hospital Lacks Patients

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

TULSA, Oklahoma — Nearly three years ago Oral Roberts, the evangelist, dedicated his \$150-million City of Faith, one of the most ambitious medical complexes ever conceived. It has the most advanced equipment and dramatic architecture — which Mr. Roberts says was designed by God himself — and has become a tourist attraction.

All it lacks is patients.

As Mr. Roberts tells the story, God approached him seven years ago in the California desert with a command: Build a hospital and research center in Tulsa that would combine the best medical care with the healing powers of prayer.

Mr. Roberts, then the nation's top-rated television evangelist, obediently spread word of the encounter, and the money rolled in.

Now the project is 110 floors of ghost town with a huge deficit that has thrown Mr. Roberts' empire into its worst financial crisis.

The first sign of trouble occurred in 1980 when fund raising started to sputter. Then one night, as Mr. Roberts tells it, a 900-foot (274-meter) Jesus appeared at the construction site to offer encouragement. These words, too, were relayed to millions.

The electronic flock responded, to the tune of \$150 million.

Mr. Roberts, who says a faith healer cured him in his teens of tuberculosis and a stutter, was in his glory on the splendid ribbon-cutting day, Nov. 1, 1981. As dignitaries gathered from far and wide, as a telegram from President Ronald Reagan was read, the former

tear preacher proclaimed that the City of Faith would be the Mayo Clinic of the Southwest. He predicted that a cure for cancer might be discovered there.

As he spoke, behind him stood three futuristic golden towers of 60, 30 and 20 stories, rising out of a mirrored, four-story base.

The medical facility itself was outfitted with the latest technology, with hospital rooms arranged around luxurious, plant-filled atriums. The Christian doctors and nurses were to administer medicine with a prayerful spirit.

Only one detail had been over-

dicted that a cure for cancer might be discovered there.

Dr. James Winslow Jr., director of the City of Faith.

It has not worked that way. In fact, about 80 percent of the center's disappointing patient load has come from the Tulsa area, and many of these were attracted by an aggressive, locally pitched marketing program that includes a health maintenance organization, a QuickCare clinic, a new obstetrical department and, as a kind of loss leader, free medical checkups.

Still, the patients stay away.

The City of Faith medical complex is 110 floors of ghost town with a huge deficit that has thrown the television evangelist Oral Roberts' empire into its worst financial crisis.

looked: patients. For the past 32 months, they have stayed away in droves.

The average daily in-patient census has been running at 75 — less than a tenth of what the City of Faith was built to accommodate, and less than a quarter of the population it was given a certificate to serve, over the objections of other local hospitals.

Operating losses are running at \$1 million a month, and 244 employees were laid off this spring. Nearly three years after it was opened, much of the City of Faith remains empty — with 76 of its 110 floors barren shells and the other 34 woefully underused.

"The reason patients will come is their belief that combining prayer and medicine into one system of health care will improve their chances for recovery," predicted

"When people are sick," said Dr. Kenneth Piper, who worked at the hospital for two years, "the last thing they want is to leave their family, friends, church and local support system. Plus, I think the City of Faith misjudged the fact that it doesn't have a monopoly on prayer in hospitals. All hospitals offer it."

"The ones who travel great distances to get here all want to see Oral," said Robert Moore, a cardiovascular technician who formerly worked at the City of Faith. "They've gotten the impression from the television show that he'd be at their bedside. The doctors would handle those situations well, and they were troopers about explaining to patients who were looking for miracle cures that modern medical science is the greatest miracle of all."

Mr. Roberts, 66, has not given

interviews since the money crisis became known. In the June issue of Abundant Life Magazine, the publication of his ministry, he wrote: "The battle is raging! The devil is coming at me in a way that is almost beyond belief. He is saying, 'I am going to take away your dream. You will not hold on to your vision. It's too late. There is nothing you can do about it.'"

Even though contributions to Mr. Roberts' various ministries reportedly exceed \$60 million a year, he has lost 43 percent of his TV audience since his peak year of 1977, according to Arbitron ratings. His weekly show now reaches 1.6 million families through 213 stations.

Some speculate that Mr. Roberts' incessant fund-raising for the hospital has driven viewers away. Other say the divorce and remarriage of his son and his apparent, Richard, may have affected his following.

And the publication several years ago of an expose of Mr. Roberts' lavish lifestyle by a disillusioned former employee, probably did not help.

If Mr. Roberts is at a low ebb right now, he is a man who lives by his motto — "Expect a miracle." He has bounced back before from seeming personal tragedy — the suicide of a son, the death of a daughter and son-in-law in an airplane crash, and the death of a grandson the day after he was born.

"I love Oral Roberts," said Nancy Epp, a hospital cafeteria worker who moved here three years ago from Tennessee "on the call of God."

"Sometimes God's timing is not our timing," she said. "Even if the City of Faith were to close down, it doesn't mean it was a mistake."

U.S. to Test Doppler Radar to Detect Wind Shear

By Richard Wickin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. government is stepping up its efforts to combat the problem of wind shear, which has emerged as one of the most safety hazards bedeviling the aviation industry.

The effort was underscored today when the National Center for Atmospheric Research announced that scientists were starting to use an experimental radar system near the Denver airport that is in a test project to warn of

shear, abrupt changes in the direction or speed of airflow that take pilots by surprise and can be fatal at low levels.

The new Doppler radar, aimed at detecting the relative motion of a stormy air, is a key element in a broad attack on the problem — including intensified training of pilots in avoiding wind shears — that taken on increasing urgency as toll of accidents and near accidents has persisted.

Official concern grew two years ago when wind shear caused the crash of a Pan American Worldways Boeing 727, taking off

from New Orleans, killing 153 people.

On May 31, a United Airlines Boeing 727 taking off from Stapleton International Airport in Denver struck a radio installation 10 feet (about 3 meters) off the ground and more than 1,000 feet past the end of the runway when a wind shear robbed the airplane of its ability to climb normally. The plane received two gashes in its belly that prevented pressurization, but the pilots were able to land safely.

John McCarthy, director of the research project, said in the current issue of the magazine Weatherwise that there have been at least 27 civilian airline accidents and incidents involving wind shear since 1964. A total of 491 people have been killed and 206 injured as a result.

Tuesday's announcement of the Doppler radar test at Denver underscored the proliferation of measures to minimize the hazard of wind shear. The National Center for Atmospheric Research, whose headquarters are in nearby Boulder, is financed primarily by the

National Science Foundation. The Denver test, due to run 45 days, is being carried out under a special \$308,000 grant from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Meantime, heavy stress is being put on other measures. These include expansion and improvement of an existing network of low-level wind-shear detection systems; pilot education and training; use of advanced simulators to perfect pilot techniques for coping with wind shears; further testing of cockpit instruments already installed; and development of airborne devices that will detect wind shear.

A first-generation detection system, already installed in 60 terminal areas and slated for 60 more, has several shortcomings that the Doppler radar approach being tested in Denver is planned to overcome. The current system detects only those wind shears close to ground level, which limits its value for showing what a plane's crew may expect higher up. And the 6 to 12 wind gauges making up an installation in a single terminal area are so scattered that a severe wind shear can slip between them.

Research has shown that the typical shear that has brought danger to so many aircraft is associated with "a downward burst of cool air usually recognized by a visible rain shaft," under a thundercloud.

When the downdraft, or microburst, hits the surface, Mr. McCarthy explained, it spreads out in every direction, "much like a stream of water gushing from a garden hose on a concrete surface."

A pilot flying into a wind shear first encounters excess air moving over the plane's wings as the spreading of the downdraft is toward the plane. This headwind provides extra lift.

Quickly the plane passes under the center of the downdraft, which exerts a downward push. And immediately it starts into an area where the horizontal spread of air is in the same direction as the plane's flight. The headwind has turned into a tailwind. The excess airflow over the wings has gone, and the airflow is abnormally low, bringing a loss of lift. This loss, coupled with the downward push, can be fatal if the microburst is severe enough and the plane is at a very low altitude.

Honduras Asking for Revisions in Military Pact With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

under which Americans operate in Honduras began in April after General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez was removed as commander in chief of the armed forces.

Under General Alvarez, Honduras supported large-scale joint military maneuvers, agreed to accept a regional training center where many Salvadoran soldiers were trained by Americans, and tolerated the presence of CIA-backed Nicaraguan exiles trying to overthrow the Sandinista government.

Since April, the present commander, General Walter Lopez Reyes, has made new demands on the United States. For example, at the request of Honduras, the United States has increased the number of Honduran soldiers trained at the U.S.-staffed center.

Mr. Negroponte said the Honduras had also asked the United States to reduce the size of joint military exercises held in Honduras because of the financial strain on the Honduran military.

Honduran military leaders said

they also have begun a crackdown on the Nicaraguan exiles operating in their country.

The Hondurans have asked the exiles to move a military hospital and to slowly remove any operations they have in the country, according to Honduran military officials.

Leaders of the Nicaraguan exiles denied that they had been asked to leave the country or had received orders from the Honduran government to cease operations.

Salvador Confirms Rebels Have Anti-Aircraft Missiles

Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's Defense Ministry said Thursday that leftist guerrillas had obtained sophisticated ground-to-air missiles but it was unsure if they were in the country yet.

The ministry spokesman, Ricardo Cienfuegos, said that the Salvadoran Army had known for several months that the rebels had shoulder-held SAM-7 missiles that some

military experts believe could turn the tide of the civil war.

Asked if the Soviet-made missiles were now in El Salvador, Mr. Cienfuegos said: "I pray that it is not true."

U.S. military sources said the rebels might have had the missiles for almost a year but had not used them to avoid fueling U.S. charges that they are armed by Communist countries.

Salvadoran officials and their U.S. advisers believe widespread use of SAMs could neutralize the A-37 fighters and Huey helicopters that regularly strafe strongholds of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the umbrella guerrilla organization.

El Salvador has a small air force of about six combat jets and 20 helicopters that military experts say could be quickly crippled by effective use of the missiles.

Brown Boveri are welcome aboard Germany's biggest cruise liner—the ms 'Europa'—with turbochargers, over 300 motors, bow thruster drive, chiller plant and fittings.

Maritime power

The ms 'Europa' is a floating luxury hotel. A cruise liner of 4000 tons flying the flag of apag Lloyd. A vessel designed to make dreams come true for up to 600 passengers.

The best dreams are untroubled. Quiet, relaxed and dependable service must extend beyond the efficient attentions of stewards and crew to every aspect of the ship's operation.

Brown Boveri are present on board to help ensure just that.

BC turbochargers, with their reputation for efficiency and reliability, boost the power produced by the two 14500 hp main engines. And by the ship's ve electricity generator sets.

12500 KW BBC drive powers the xed-pitch bow thruster. While over 300 BBC motors drive machinery of every description.

The entire refrigeration and cooling for the air conditioning are provided by five 1490 KW turbo-chillers from Brown Boveri-York Kälte- und Klimatechnik GmbH.

And thousands of square metres of Resopal laminate panels, yet another BBC product, lend distinction to the 'Europa's' interior décor.

BBC perform a vital role in providing the world with facilities for generating, distributing and utilizing electricity. A role that includes the world's shipping and offshore installations. In fact, wherever smooth, unruffled efficiency is welcome aboard,



ms Europa

Competent · Dependable · Worldwide

BBC
BROWN BOVERI

For further information please consult your local BBC agency or write to: Switzerland: BBC Brown, Boveri & Company, Ltd., P.O. Box 58, CH-5401 Baden; Federal Republic of Germany: Brown, Boveri & Cie. Adlengasse 1, D-6900 Mannheim 1; Austria: Oesterreichische Brown Boveri-Werke AG, Postfach 184, A-101 Vienna; Brazil: Indústria Elétrica Brown Boveri S.A., Caixa postal 975, 06000 Osasco (SP); Canada: BBC Brown Boveri Canada Inc., 2250 Place du Canada, Montreal, Que. H3B 2N2; France: BBC Brown Boveri France S.A., 21, rue des Trois-Fontaines, Parc de la Défense, F-92000 Nanterre; Great Britain: Brown Boveri Ltd., Derby House, Lawn Central, GB-Telford, Shropshire TF3 4JB; Italy: Tecnomatica Italiana Brown Boveri S.p.A., Casella postale 10225, I-20110 Milano; Norway: A/S Norsk Elektrisk & Brown Boveri, Postboks 263-Skøyen, N-050 2; Spain: Brown Boveri de España S.A., Apartado 36127, E-Madrid 16; USA: BBC Brown Boveri, Inc., Suite 2164, Two World Trade Center, New York, NY 10048; other countries: Brown Boveri International, P.O. Box 58, CH-5401 Baden, Switzerland.

U.S. Still Strengthening Forces in the Caribbean

Profile Remains High in Grenada; Training Is Stepped Up Elsewhere

By Charles J. Hanley

The Associated Press

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — Eight months after the invasion of Grenada, the United States is steadily putting more muscle into the security forces that keep watch over a half-dozen islands strung across the Caribbean.

The U.S. military profile remains highest in Grenada, where U.S. Coast Guard cutters patrol off St. George's harbor, army helicopters shadow the beaches and jeeps of the military police patrol lush valleys filled with banana and breadfruit trees.

But the Pentagon has stepped up training and supply activities in other islands as well, from Jamaica in the west to Barbados in the east. It has sent Green Berets, members of the army's Special Forces, to train their security units and shipped in uniforms and stoves, automatic weapons and patrol boats to upgrade their military stocks.

In Grenada, U.S. officials report, the United States is preparing to enter a normally off-limits area — police training — to speed the day when the 200 or so U.S. troops can be withdrawn.

Leftists say the Reagan administration is strengthening the security network to suppress popular leftist movements.

Some Caribbean leaders say the United States should do still more, including sponsoring a regional eastern Caribbean army to supplement the islands' individual defenses.

Among the nine states of the English-speaking Caribbean, only four — Jamaica, Antigua-Barbuda, Barbados and Trinidad-Tobago — have military forces. The biggest of them is Jamaica's 1,700-member

Defense Force. The other islands have only police.

"The smaller islands need a regional defense force," said John Osborne of the island of Montserrat. He is chairman of the six-island Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

A few men with guns, Mr. Osborne said, could overwhelm a government on one of the tiny island states.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz of United States, visiting the Caribbean in February, said Washington would consider helping establish a collective military force.

The Barbados military then presented U.S. officials with a blueprint for an 1,800-member regional army, costing at least \$60 million to set up. But the Reagan administration has not embraced the expensive plan.

"It's on the back burner," said a U.S. official in the region, who spoke on condition that he not be identified. He said the first priority was to develop airlift capability for the "regional security system" that already exists.

Under that system, six eastern Caribbean governments — Barbados, Antigua-Barbuda, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent-Grenadines — have agreed to consider sending their own forces to other islands if asked to do so in emergencies.

This two-year-old "paper" arrangement for collective defense was offered as the legal basis for the October 1983 invasion of Grenada by more than 5,000 U.S. Army and Marine troops and several hundred soldiers and police from Jamaica and the eastern Caribbean allies.

The U.S. Army military police units who remain in Grenada are



CONFERENCE OPENING — Mary Eugenia Charles, the prime minister of Dominica, Nicholas Braithwaite, the chairman of the advisory council that is now ruling in Grenada, and President Forbes Burnham of Guyana, watch opening ceremonies before a meeting in Nassau, the Bahamas, of leaders of the Caribbean Community and Common Market.

largely filling ordinary police functions.

Working with the Americans is a 425-member Caribbean Peacekeeping Force, consisting of 300 Jamaican soldiers, and police and military from six eastern Caribbean islands.

The Caribbean units depend on the United States for equipment — trucks, jeeps, weapons, even blankets. U.S. Air Force C-130 and C-141 planes ferry units back and forth from their home islands.

Since the invasion, the United States has allocated more than \$20 million in military assistance to the region, with \$15 million of it earmarked for the Grenada operation.

The expanded U.S. training and military-cooperation role takes several forms. In a three-month period, about 60 U.S. Army Special Forces instructors in Jamaica and six other islands provided basic infantry training to hundreds of Caribbean soldiers and police, the units that rotate in and out of Grenada.

U.S. law normally prohibits police training, but selected constables from St. Vincent, St. Lucia and other islands are designated as "special services," or paramilitary, units.

"Now, if a crisis arises, they can take off their police uniforms, put on military uniforms, pick up their M-16s and serve as infantry," said a U.S. Embassy official in Barbados.

In May, the United States delivered a 63-foot ocean-going patrol boat to each of three islands —

Antigua, Dominica and St. Lucia.

Three-member U.S. Coast Guard teams are now training new coast guardsmen in those small states.

A Grenadian police force of up to 500 members is being trained at a police academy in Barbados and by the British, the former colonial power. Once the force is ready, the U.S. and Caribbean units can leave Grenada.

The United States has now offered to help speed the task by conducting basic training to weed out unqualified police candidates.

U.S. officials said the proposal has received Washington's approval because it would not involve training in police techniques.

Even before the Grenada invasion, Jamaica and the United States were stepping up military cooperation. The Jamaican military is now sending personnel to Puerto Rico and to the U.S. Army Ranger school for training.

The expanded U.S. role clearly has improved the tiny defense forces of the region.

"I'd say we're in three times better shape now than we ever were — transportation, weapons, everything," said a Jamaican sergeant, a 20-year veteran.

But some concern is voiced. "We're watching this U.S. military aid program carefully," said Paul Robertson, general secretary of Jamaica's left-center opposition, the People's National Party. "We would like to see the Caribbean as a zone of peace."

In Grenada, a new leftist party vows to make the foreign military presence an issue in Grenadian elections expected late this year.

Grenada is "an occupied country," said George Louison, a leader of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, named for the Marxist prime minister whose killing by radical leftists led to October's invasion. "We cannot just sit around and not deal with the issue of the sovereignty and independence of Grenada."

However, the U.S.-Caribbean contingent has not encountered major hostility from the population, which seemed generally to welcome the invasion.

Argentine Army's Chief, 3 Other Generals Resign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — The head of the army general staff and three other top generals have been forced into retirement in the first high-level military shake-up since President Raúl Alfonsín's civilian government replaced a military junta in December.

The resignation of the army chief of staff, Brigadier General Jorge Hugo Argüendegui, was accepted by the Defense Ministry, according to a government communiqué issued late Wednesday. Another communiqué announced the resignation of the 3d Army Corps commander, Brigadier General Pedro Pablo Mansilla.

On Thursday, a government source told United Press International that two other generals, Mario Comandari and Julian Capanegra, had been removed from their positions.

General Argüendegui was replaced by General Ricardo Gustavo Pianta, the ministry announced. No replacement was announced for the other three generals.

President Alfonsín's inauguration Dec. 10 ended nearly eight years of military rule in Argentina. He replaced the post of commander in chief of each of the three services with chiefs of staff who report to his civilian defense minister.

Newspapers in the capital reported that General Argüendegui had asked that at least seven generals be removed from their commands for trying to undermine him.

The resignations of General Argüendegui and General Mansilla appeared to be a move to placate both sides in the military power

struggle. But the army chief's resignation may also have reflected continuing tensions between the military and the government.

On Saturday, General Argüendegui said on the radio that there was a package of psychological steps being taken against the army, an allusion to salary cutbacks and a television program by the National Commission for Missing People.

At the channel broadcasting the program, an explosion Wednesday night tore a hole in the roof of a studio, according to station officials and other witnesses. They said a bomb apparently had been thrown from a nearby elevated highway.

In the station at the time of the blast were Interior Minister Antonio Tróccoli and members of the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons, which produced the documentary, "Never Again."

Unknown assailants also fired on the Navy Mechanical School, a torture site during military rule, from a moving car while the program was being broadcast.

In the program, the commission said it had documented 8,800 cases of people who disappeared and presumably were killed during the anti-subversion campaign following a period of political violence by both the left and right.

Mr. Alfonsín had ordered the prosecution of nine retired generals and admirals who served on three successive juntas that ruled the country from 1976 until the civilian government took power. A former head of the federal police and a vice admiral were later added to the list of defendants. (AP, UPI)

6 Dissidents Are Reported Re-Arrested In Vietnam

Reuters

JAKARTA — Several leading Vietnamese dissidents have been re-arrested after serving long periods in re-education camps, according to a former Saigon university professor who took refuge in Indonesia.

The lecturer, who asked not to be identified, said the arrests in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, appeared to be part of a new crackdown on anti-Communist activities.

Amnesty International, a human rights organization, said it received independent confirmation that four of the six dissidents named by the professor had been arrested and were being held incommunicado. The four were identified as Hoang Hai Thuy, Doan Quoc Sy and Duong Hung Cuong, all writers, and Khuat Duy Trac, a singer.

Three others dissidents — Ly Thuy Y, a writer; To Kieu Nam, a novelist; and Pham Thien Thu, a poet — were also re-arrested on May 2, according to an Amnesty International document published in London, where the organization is based.

The Amnesty International report made no mention of the other two dissidents who the former professor said had been arrested, Tran Da Tu, a poet, and Dang Giao, a journalist.

Amnesty International said the reason for the arrests was not known. But the raids followed allegations in the Vietnamese press that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was trying to subvert Vietnam by funding writers.

The arrests, like the detention of 12 leading Buddhists in April, may be designed to bring intellectuals and religious circles under stricter political control, the rights organization report said.

The former professor said that one of the three writers arrested, Doan Quoc Sy, had fought in the war against the French colonial rulers and was among South Vietnam's leading novelists before the Communist takeover of April 1975.

Amnesty International said that he was sent to a re-education camp without trial in April 1976 and was released in January 1980.

Another prominent novelist, Hoang Hai Thuy, was first jailed for calling North Vietnamese writers "cultural slaves" during a political meeting in 1977, according to the rights report.

The unidentified former teacher left Vietnam last year, reaching Galang Island off northern Indonesia aboard a small boat. He was kept informed of the activities of other dissidents by other refugees.

He said he belonged to an underground group that printed and distributed two magazines, People's Struggle and Struggle, after 1975. The cell collapsed three years later, after producing 10 editions, when one of its senior members was arrested. The teacher said that clandestine anti-Communist magazines still existed in Vietnam.

Despite Concessions, Bolivian Workers Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA PAZ — Bolivian workers began a general strike Thursday, despite wide concessions made Wednesday by the government of President Hernán Siles Zúñiga to avert a strike.

The executive committee of the Bolivian Workers Central, which includes all unions in the nation of 5.8 million people, voted 13-8 Wednesday night in favor of an indefinite strike to demand stable food prices, higher wages and a unilateral moratorium on payments to foreign commercial creditors.

The walkout could be costly in economic as well as political terms. Bolivia, the poorest of the South American nations, is four months behind on payments of its \$4.4 billion in foreign debt and cannot afford to send an Olympic team to Los Angeles. Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz said the strike could cost the economy \$15 million to \$17 million a day.

Information Minister Mario Rueda Peña went on national television to denounce the strike call as "an insurrectional act" that favored elements trying to overthrow the left-of-center civilian government. The president was abducted Saturday, then released, in a coup attempt.

The powerful mineworkers union led the strike and said it started with miners on the overnight shift. Teachers and office workers also stayed away from work.

The Workers Central, which represents 95 percent of the nation's laborers, went ahead with the strike despite 30 decrees issued by Wednesday in an attempt to meet the demands.

The decrees included a formal agreement to temporarily suspend foreign debt payments to international commercial banks.

Another decree pledged Bolivia would not use more than one-quarter of its income from exports to pay interest on its foreign debt.

The Workers Central objected, however, to a statement that the government would seek to renegotiate the foreign debt. The labor group wants a unilateral permanent cutoff of payments. (AP, UPI)

U.S. Citizen Is Awaiting Trial On Spy Charge In Nicaragua

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — An American citizen is to go on trial this month on charges of spying for a U.S. diplomat who he said paid him \$200 a week for six months, security officials say.

The man, William J. Luther, 52, was arrested in Managua on May 22 on a fraud charge. When an expired U.S. passport was found in his possession, he was questioned for a week by the state security police and confessed to espionage, authorities say.

The U.S. consul general, Robert Fretz, said he visited Mr. Luther at the offices of the state security police June 23 and saw no indication

that Mr. Luther had been physically mistreated.

Mr. Luther said in an interview, which was set up by the authorities, that he received the Nicaraguan equivalent of \$200 per week from December 1982 to June 1983 from Albert J. Amor, then second officer in the political section of the U.S. Embassy.

U.S. diplomats have declined to discuss the charges.

If convicted, Mr. Luther faces up to 30 years in jail.

Mr. Luther said he was born in Washington to an American father and Nicaraguan mother, was raised in Nicaragua and "always passed as a Nicaraguan."

Herald Tribune LET THE TRIB BE YOUR GUIDE.

I.H.T. GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL & ENTERTAINMENT: EUROPE.

There's never been a guide quite like it. Trib business readers all across Europe shared their most treasured travel secrets with journalist Peter Graham. The result: a book for business travelers with contributions from business travelers.

Turn an ordinary business trip into a pleasant, more efficient journey. Guide covers Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, Lyon, Milan, Munich, Paris, Stockholm, Zurich. Over 200 fact-filled pages, this hardcover edition is a great gift idea for colleagues, business contacts, or yourself.

Seven subdivisions for each city include: 1. Basic city overview with vital information. 2. Hotels, with emphasis on business services. 3. Restaurants, for on- and off-duty pleasure. 4. After-hours suggestions. 5. Diversions, from grand opera to jogging. 6. Shopping. 7. Weekend ideas.

Rave reviews from the travel industry experts: "Where to stay, dine and revel in Europe... a handy companion."

Travel and Leisure, American Express. "A good deal of information in compact, easily assimilated form."

Signature, Diners Club International. "Peter Graham and IHT have produced a small masterpiece."

Executive Travel



FOOD LOVER'S GUIDE TO PARIS.

As restaurant critic for the Trib, Patricia Wells has explored the treasures of food shopping and eating in Paris, from the bistros, cafés, cheese shops and outdoor markets, to the four-star feasts.

The gastronomic delights of Paris are varied, historic, abundant — and too delicious to be left to chance. Food Lover's uncovers the many delights to be found all over this extraordinary city, and takes an up-to-date look at some of Paris' internationally known restaurants.

Wells includes critical commentary, anecdotes, history, local lore — as well as basic facts like business hours and nearest metro station. To recreate the taste of France at home, 50 recipes are included, gleaned from the notebooks of Parisian chefs.

Paperback, over 300 pages featuring a French/English food glossary and 140 evocative photographs.

"Bound for France? Don't go without Patricia Wells' Food Lover's Guide to Paris"

Houston Chronicle

"Wells spills the beans here... No serious hedonist should go to Paris without it."

Gael Greene, New York Magazine

"An illustrated tour through... one of the great food cities of the world."

Philadelphia Daily News



WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

CABARET
78 Champs Elysées
Hot Shock
FANTASTIC SHOW
with the Fercos
and sumptuous Girls
DINNER SHOW
7 P.M. - 11 P.M.
\$3 P.P. Dinner and show 400 F.
10 P.M. and midnight on Saturday
champagne and show 275 F.

THEATRE MUSIQUE ET DANSE DANS LA VILLE
MAIRIE DE PARIS
Arènes de Lutèce, 49, rue Monge (5^e) - Métro: Monge
5 - 6 - 7 JUILLET à 20 h 15
7 et 8 JUILLET à 15 h 30
TOURNOI DE CHEVALERIE
Jackie VENON et Les Cascadeurs Associés
- Vente des billets 1 heure avant chaque représentation
- Prix des places: 30 F - tarifs réduits 20 F
Renseignements: 277.19.90

KATHY SHRINER
FOLIE
RUSSE
CABARET
LOEWS MONTE-CARLO
phone: (949) 80.05.00

SBM - LOEWS CASINO
Croupé - Roulette - Black-Jack
et tous jeux
Sous le patronage de la Mairie de Paris
ETE de la DANSE
du 2 Juillet au 18 Août
5 compagnies
50 représentations exceptionnelles
au pied du Sacré Coeur.
2, rue Ronsard - Immeuble Anvers
Réservation: 066.33.80

Greeks' Antipathy Slows Plan for Nudist Resorts

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Greece's efforts to introduce official nudist resorts on a large scale this year have failed because of a lack of public support.

Largely overcoming the once-offensive objections of the Greek Orthodox Church, the government sought public approval at the local level. But the average Greek just does not seem to like the idea.

Eleni Bonou, who is responsible for the project in the National Tourist Organization of Greece, said that local governing bodies approved only two of 20 applications made for nudist resorts. Problems remain even with those two, and the earliest they can open is the summer of 1985.

The government wanted several resorts to open this summer to attract more high-income travelers among what it says are 40 million tourists worldwide.

The considerations are economic, stemming from the awareness that all of Greece's major competitors in the Mediterranean tourist trade benefit from the fact that they have official nudist resorts.

Nikos Skoulas, the secretary general of the tourist office, said that Spain and Yugoslavia are each host to up to half a million nudists each year, and that Greece's target is the same figure. This would be 9 percent of the current tourist total and would bring in at least \$300 million more.

"We have an enormous potential to develop this sector of the tour-

ism trade," he said. "Since one of our priority targets is to attract more high-income travelers, we certainly cannot abandon this project."

Last October, all parties in Parliament approved a bill legalizing official nudist resorts. It specified that licenses be granted only with the approval of bodies known as local administration organizations.

These groups were set up by the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu under its policy of decentralization. The groups have blunted the objections of the church to the nudist resorts but have not obtained the support of people in their areas.

Miss Bonou said many residents felt that although the resorts must be isolated, they would have a corrupting influence on their areas' social fabric.

For years, unofficial nudist beaches have existed on secluded coastlines, especially on Mykonos and Ios islands. Until recently, the police were obliged to arrest and try nudists if a member of the public claimed to be offended.

Most distraught over the situation is Greece's sole nudist club, the 2,000-member Protoplasti. Dimitris Pazarlis, its president, said that Greece was ideally suited for such resorts because of its long summer season. He added that the group could be host to the 1986 World Congress of Nudists if at least a few resorts were operating by then.

SKY FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION
CHANNEL PROGRAM, FRIDAY 6th JULY
UK TIMES 16.00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
18.00 CARTOON TIME
18.05 MR ED
18.30 GREEN ACRES
18.55 BEARCATS
19.45 VEGAS
20.35 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARQUEE
21.25 THE NATURE OF THINGS
21.55 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE
CONTACT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE: LONDON (01) 439 0491 TELEX 266943

International Herald Tribune, Book Division,
181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex France.

Please check method of payment:

☐ Enclosed is my payment. (Payment can be made in any convertible European currency at current exchange rates.)
☐ Please charge to my credit card.

☐ VISA ☐ M.C. ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS

N° Exp. date

Signature (necessary for VISA card purchases)

Name

Address

City/Code/Country 6-7-84

Please send me:
— copies of I.H.T. GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL & ENTERTAINMENT: EUROPE at US\$16 each, plus postage; add \$1.50 each in Europe, \$4 each outside Europe.
— copies of FOOD LOVER'S GUIDE TO PARIS at US\$11.95 each, plus postage; add \$1.50 each in Europe, \$4 each outside Europe.

سكاي من الاصل

Homeland Created by South Africa Trying to Eject a Million Blacks, Researchers Say

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service
ANNESBURG — One of the tribal lands created by South Africa is trying to eject a million blacks, according to researchers at a university here.

South Africa, one of four homelands that the government has created, is trying to eject blacks who are not members of the tribe, for whom the territory was established.

It works the other way around. Since the African government began establishing all homelands for the majority black population 21 years ago, it has removed an estimated 3.5 million blacks from the main part of the country and resettled them there.

Some of those threatened with ejection are the white government "endorsed" nearby Pretoria and parts of the Wit-

watersrand region a few years ago. If they are forced back into South Africa they will be subject to arrest and removal to a homeland once again.

Thousands of non-Tswanas are being arrested, imprisoned and fined, according to members of the development studies program at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University who have been doing research in Bophuthatswana for three years.

The program's chairman, Jeremy H. Keenan, a professor of social anthropology at the university, says attempts by the Bophuthatswana government to harass non-Tswanas into leaving have included stopping deliveries of baby food and medical supplies to clinics in the areas where they live.

Ironically, Bophuthatswana has gained a reputation as the one comparative success story in South Africa's attempt to defuse the black de-

mand for political rights by creating small tribal states.

It has a skillful leader, President Lucas Mangope, a former schoolmaster who has impressed white businessmen and encouraged some to invest there. The homeland has developed to the point where only 6 percent of its revenue comes in direct assistance from South Africa.

Its constitution contains a bill of rights, and Mr. Mangope says that Bophuthatswana is a refuge for blacks from South Africa's apartheid laws. He has written a book about it called "A Place for All."

According to its constitution, anyone can become a Bophuthatswana citizen after five years of residence. In fact, only members of the Tswana tribe are citizens. The South African legislation that gave the homeland nominal independence six years ago automatically made all Tswanas citizens, whether they live in the territory or not.

Other residents must apply for citizenship. Until recently, few had done so. Now the Bophuthatswana government is forcing on these noncitizens. It contends that they are squatters although, according to Mr. Keenan, most have been there since long before the homeland was declared independent.

Some are landowners, whole clans that bought land in special freehold areas north of Pretoria 30 or more years ago. Others settled there over the years to be within commuting distance of jobs in Pretoria and the industrialized Witwatersrand. Many were born there.

Mr. Keenan says these people, who number nearly 1 million, have been subjected to harassment by the Bophuthatswana government for several years. He contends that, despite its reputation among whites, Mr. Mangope's administration is increasingly unpopular among blacks

and that it is turning on the non-Tswanas as scapegoats.

When the initial harassment failed to force the non-Tswanas out, Mr. Keenan says, the Bophuthatswana government passed a law in August prohibiting noncitizens from occupying land or premises in the homeland, except with special permission which they had to get within 30 days.

Few got the permission, Mr. Keenan says, and when there was a scramble by the non-Tswanas to apply for citizenship they met with bureaucratic obstruction. Now, he says, people are being arrested indiscriminately under the new law.

The homeland's minister of lands and rural development, D.C. Mokale, referred to these arrests in a speech June 25 when he said the government's patience with the squatters had run out.

After adoption of the land law, Mr. Mokale said, the government had devised a strategy that would lead to the prosecution of the squatters and the "purging" of the "infested" areas.

Mr. Keenan describes the situation in some areas as "total anarchy."

"People are being arrested willy-nilly and abuses are rife," he said. "The authorities are exploiting the people's illiteracy and their lack of understanding of legal processes to make them pay fines when they think they are paying bail."

"Many have been kept in prison for up to two weeks before being brought to court. Relatives and defense lawyers have been given false information. Names and court rolls have been altered to confuse those charged and their lawyers."

"Some people have been fined," Mr. Keenan added, "and then immediately rearrested as second offenders. Many are now fleeing to escape the harassment."

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

FRENCH RIVIERA

My address in Nice?

Domaine de Clairefontaine
Impératrice Eugénie

active, and I need calm as well as the amenities of a town-center nearby.

I wanted a residence in a human environment, surrounded by a private park with the charm and freshness of lawns, flowers and trees.

I needed a residence with a swimming pool, close to the beaches.

I wanted a comfortable, cosy apartment with a terrace, to share my happiness.

I wanted the sea for horizon.

Domaine de Clairefontaine seduced me. I have never lived like this. I found myself. Do like me.

Information and visit on the premises: Impératrice-Eugénie - NICE - Ready to live in



SALES OFFICE:
L'IMMOBILIERE
COGECIF
10, av. Maréchal-Foch, 06000 NICE, France.

Examples of average prices at March 84 value: See your agent for details.

First name _____
Town _____
Address _____
Zip Code _____
Tel. _____

Please return coupon to:
L'IMMOBILIERE COGECIF
BP 6/7/84

The ultimate refinement in possessing an apartment at the Regina, within the area of business and elegance of the Principality of Monaco, is choosing a brilliant life in the town of light of the French Riviera, famous for its absolute security.

13-15, Boulevard des Moulins, 98000 MC Monaco, Tel.: (93) 50.91.15

Monaco

LE REGINA

is realised by Deromedi and Bugshan, two great names in prestigious building.

UNIQUE IN PORT-GRIMAUD

F.F. 6.500.000 Bay of ST-TROPEZ
LARGE and BEAUTIFUL HOUSE

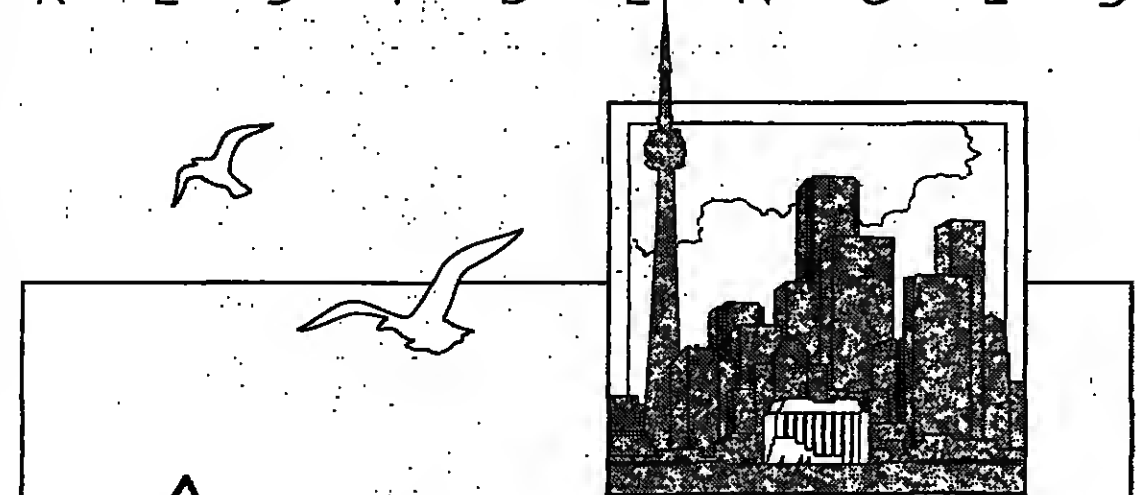
with direct access parallel to private jetty for 59-ft. boat

Hall, living room, dining room, opening on garden, jetty, port; garden, jacuzzi, 5 bedrooms, 4 baths, dressing, solarium. Kitchen, servants' hall with dining area, independent maid's room, Garage, nautic workshop, storage space.

Luxurious fittings, furnishings and interior decoration.

— GEFROY - B.P. 49 - F 83990 Saint-Tropez —
Tel.: Paris (1) 624.38.57 - St-Tropez (94) 97.08.16/97.00.50

QUEEN'S QUAY RESIDENCES



Award-Winning Luxury Condominium Residences... Spectacular views from each suite overlooking Toronto and Lake Ontario. 24-hour Concierge and security. Interior designer/decorator service available. Within walking distance of the financial and business district, shopping, dining and entertainment. A quality residential development by North America's largest private real estate company. Olympia & York Developments Limited, 1 First Canadian Place, Toronto Ontario Canada M5X 1B5 Phone: (416) 862-6222

WATERFRONT LIVING

TEXAS ★

Invest in Texas — the home-producing real estate.

Versailles, a Division of Paris-based SCREG, is the largest town-home/condominium developer, offering ideally situated properties in Houston, Dallas and Austin. Priced from \$45,950 U.S.

Financing Available

Please contact George Speer, Vice President, Sales and Marketing, 2415 Fountainsview, Suite 100, Houston, Texas 77057, (713) 789-1773, Telex 791378, Home Office - HOV Versailles INC.

Forbes Lake of the Ozarks

OUR LAKEFRONT PARADISE AWAITS YOU

Your own vacation land on the fabulous Lake of the Ozarks in Central Missouri. Right in the heartland of America. Away from cities, noise, pollution and the rat-race of the working world.

Forbes Inc., publishers of Forbes Magazine, through its subsidiary, Sangre de Cristo Ranches Inc., is offering the opportunity of a lifetime for you to acquire one or more acres of our choice Missouri lakefront.

There's no better time than right now to find out if Forbes Lake of the Ozarks is the place for you. All our homesites, including lake front and lake view, will be a minimum size of one acre — ranging to over three acres. Cash prices start at \$6,000. One or more acres of this incredibly beautiful lakefront can be yours for the modest payment of \$60 per month, with easy credit terms available.

For complete information, including pictures, maps and full details on our liberal money-back and exchange privileges, please write to Forbes Europe Inc., Dept. H.P.O. Box 88, London SW11 3UT England. Obtain the Property Report required by Federal law and read it before signing anything. No Federal agency has judged the merits or value of any of this property. Equal Credit and Housing Opportunity.

WINZEN

TORONTO, CANADA

CONDOMINIUM INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

4 YEARS GUARANTEED RETURN FROM CAN. \$40,500, DOWN

- No expenses to be paid by purchaser
- Varied, attractive purchase plans
- Up to 10% net guaranteed return over a four year period
- Price range — from CAN.\$81,000, to CAN.\$127,000
- Apartment sizes from 1,198 sq.ft. (111 m²) to 2,010 sq ft (187 m²)
- 2, 3, 4 bedrooms, multi level

In addition, purchaser benefits from the following:

- Constant appreciation in value
- Desirable location within Toronto; one of the best cities to invest in, throughout North America
- Modern conveniences and recreation facilities
- Fully rented, professional property management services

WINZEN CORPORATION LIMITED
Attn: Marketing Manager, 87 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5E 1J9
Tel.: (416) 593-0071 Telex 05524301

Winzen offers comprehensive services to potential immigrating entrepreneurs.

SPLENDID CONDOMINIUM

ST. PETERSBURG BEACH - FLORIDA

For sale or renting directly on the fine white sandy beach of the Gulf of Mexico in a quiet exclusive residence with private swimming pool, two large bedrooms, each with bathroom on suite, large living-room with dining area, 150 sq.m., balcony all sides, situated at 30 minutes from Tampa International Airport, direct flights to Europe, two hours drive to Orlando Disney World.

Free to rent from July 1st to December 1st, 1984, minimum two months. Price: U.S. \$1,400 per month.

Selling price: U.S. \$300,000.

For information, write: C.P. 400, 1211 Geneva 11.

My object of the week

Very elegant and most exclusive
Sales Rooms
available on
Munich's famous
Theater Boulevard.

Suitable for international firms or agencies with choice interior.

Size: 220 sq.m. located in first-class shopping area.

Rent: DM 13,000 per month plus DM 600,000 for fixtures and fittings.

Susanne Laubmann
IMMOBILIEN
INH. Susanne Michaelke
Posarstraße 33
8000 München 80
Tel.: 089/98 58 70

TRIPLEX FOR SALE BRUSSELS

Woluwe St. Lambert, 10 minutes town centre, 5 minutes E.C.C., 4 bedrooms, 12 bathrooms with shower and separate W.C.'s, 2 shower-rooms with W.C., living room with open fire, entry hall, dining room, 1 fitted kitchen with balcony, 11 American kitchen fitted in oak, large glass enclosed veranda, winter garden and barbeque, garden 2 acres, garage for 2 cars (electric door)

Price
FF 10,000,000 or U.S. \$175,000

Agencies obtain.

For appointments:
Tel. 02/219.41.33
or write Box D 28953,
International Herald Tribune,
Nieuilly Cedex, France.

Cluttons

On the instructions of Jeremy Fry Esq.,
BATH ROYAL CRESCENT

A gracious, Grade 1 Georgian House (circa 1770) in Europe's premier Crescent with splendid southernly aspect over Crescent ground.

Carefully maintained, retaining the majority of the original architectural features. Exceptional Drawing Room, Morning Room, Study, Dining Room, 28' Kitchen/Breakfast Room, Master Suite of Bedroom, Dressing Room/en Suite Bathroom, 5 further Bedrooms, 2nd Bathroom, Cloakroom, Self contained Garden Floor Flat, Sauna, Gas Central Heating, Garaging for 3. Walled Garden. Additional Upper Maisonette in adjoining House (available separately).

Offers invited Joint Agents:
Cluttons, 9 Edgar Buildings, George Street, Bath, Tel: (0225) 64214
Crisp Cowley, York Street Chambers, Bath, Tel: (0225) 62621

74 Grosvenor Street Mayfair London W1X 9DD Telephone 01-481 2758
AND WESTMINSTER EDINBURGH BATH WELLS DARTFORTH INVERGATE OXFORD ABERDEEN, READING CHELSEA WIGAN LIVERPOOL

TOGETHER WITH US

You will find your residence in SWITZERLAND on the banks of the Lake of Geneva.

We hold for you a vast choice of

- APARTMENTS
- CHALETs with splendid view and tranquility.

Numerous references from satisfied clients.

INVESTING IN SWITZERLAND

SECURITY
REGIE MONTREUX S.A.
5, Rue du Théâtre - Montreux
Switzerland - Tel: 21.63.21.51
Telex: 453275 RIM

GENÈVE

A LOUER BEAUX APPARTEMENTS, PROCHE DU LAC

dans un immeuble en voie d'achèvement, face à l'un des plus beaux ports de Genève sous voiles.

3 APPARTEMENTS DE 5 PIÈCES

joliment décorés et très bien équipés.

A louer: 2.700 Fr. à 3.200 Fr. par mois, charges comprises.

Tél.: 1941 22/20-31-33, SOCIÉTÉ PRIVÉE DE GÉRANCE.
Madame Monnet.

BUILDING FOR SALE

With Possession of Store
Prime Manhattan
Retail Area
20' x 80'

Exclusive Agent
A. Helman 880-0414
P. Cohen 880-0392
Tel.: 710-6813425
HELMAN & CO., INC.
60 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10165

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Biggest Tax Haven

Move over Netherlands Antilles. Watch out, Swiss bankers. Uncle Sam is setting up his own tax haven. No more need to create dummy corporations or sacrifice interest in numbered accounts. Big-time tax avoiders may soon be able to get the high interest and security of U.S. Treasury and triple-A corporate bonds without fear of the tax collector.

This opportunity is provided by the big tax bill recently passed by Congress, which repeals tax withholding on interest paid to foreign investors. The repeal opens the way for the U.S. Treasury, along with corporate borrowers, to take full advantage of the sometimes shady billions floating around the anonymous Eurobond market. The Treasury usually favors extension rather than repeal of withholding measures. But its need for new money for its burgeoning debt has overshadowed its traditional commitment to honest tax-paying.

The respectable argument for repeal of withholding is that it will remove artificial barriers to the free flow of capital. But for most foreign investors, tax withholding is a barrier to buying U.S. securities only if they want to cheat their own countries' tax systems. Most countries have signed treaties with the United States, which in return for concessions important to the United States, either eliminate or reduce withholding for their citizens. The only catch is that, to benefit from treaty exemptions or credits, foreign investors have to let their own governments know about their investment income, which many do not want to do.

While supporters of repeal prefer to speak of tax "sheltering" rather than ugly old tax cheating, there is no ambiguity about the expected source of interest among foreign investors. Experts advise the Treasury that it will not be able to peddle its securities in the Eurobond market unless it eliminates all disclosure requirements and, either directly or indirectly, converts to the anonymous bearer bonds traded on the Eurobond market — propositions that the Treasury is now considering.

The Treasury Department hopes that attracting more foreign capital will help reduce U.S. interest rates and hence lower the value of the dollar on foreign exchanges. But in the short run, as some people predicted, repeal of withholding added to upward pressure on the dollar. The dollar not only surged on the news that repeal had passed, but even rose 10 days earlier on a premature rumor of passage. That is more bad news for U.S. exports.

This blatant attempt to persuade foreign investors to finance still more of the U.S. debt will not endear America to allies who are struggling with recovery problems far more severe than America's. Nor will it make them inclined to help the United States track down its own big-time tax avoiders when they take refuge in foreign markets. If Congress does not find the idea of converting America into the world's largest tax haven repugnant enough in itself, perhaps these more practical considerations will persuade it to change its mind.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Playing Visa Politics

It bears saying again: Americans are the losers whenever a politically controversial foreigner is denied a visit to the United States. Americans were the gainers when the Reagan administration reversed itself and admitted Roberto d'Aubuisson, the Salvadoran rightist. Like it or not, he is an influential figure, the runner-up in a presidential election, and his views need to be heard and examined. But this argument cuts across the spectrum.

To give an evenhanded appearance to its past exclusion of Mr. d'Aubuisson, the administration also denied visas to Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, political allies of the leftist insurgents. In the case of Mr. Ungo, a Social Democrat, it was alleged that on a previous trip he collected money for guerrillas.

Mr. Zamora was accused of failing to condemn the killing of a U.S. military adviser.

Both allegations were denied, just as Mr. d'Aubuisson denied any part in a recent plot to kill Thomas Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. But American critics were finally able to confront the rightist leader.

His admission was also defended as a way of encouraging him to play by democratic rules. But by what democratic rule is the exclusion of Mr. Ungo and Mr. Zamora justified? Visas are not merit badges; admission does not imply approval of any visitor's politics. It offers Americans a chance to test the soundness of those beliefs — a test that the administration's arguments for exclusion continue to fail.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

If She Helps the Ticket

On one side, Walter Mondale has been bearing some infuriating demands. If he wants to win in November, feminists say, he has to nominate a woman to run with him. Otherwise, Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, has said, "I don't know how we can go on to women and say 'Here's something to work for.'"

On the other side, traditionalists sputter at what sounds like imperious presumption. The test of a candidate, they pronounce, should not be gender but qualification to be president.

It is a disarming dialogue on both sides. The feminists suffer from a crippling coarseness of style. They may sometimes feel emboldened, driven to silliness. But if, as a matter of pure political arithmetic, they are right about putting a woman on the ticket, that should be obvious to any serious presidential candidate. If not, issuing threats sounds even more shrill.

Yet to be shrill is no worse than to be righteous, like the people who say the women vice presidential candidates so far proposed lack the requisite standing and experience. Why, it is said, none of them is even a senator.

Where is it written that only senators are qualified to become president? Surely Ronald Reagan does not subscribe to that maxim. Or that mere representatives are not qualified, like Geraldine Ferraro of Queens? Representative Morris Udall, who lost New Hampshire to Jimmy Carter by a hair in 1976, must surely

disagree. So must a longtime congressman from Michigan named Gerald Ford.

Where is it written that governors and mayors, like Diane Feinstein of San Francisco, are too local, too provincial? That did not stop Richard Nixon from picking Spiro Agnew, a suburban politician who became governor of Maryland. Remember the main foreign affairs credential of Georgia's Governor Carter: He was a member of the Trilateral Commission.

Presidential candidates have always chosen their running mates for reasons of practical demography, not idealized democracy. One might even say demography is destiny. This candidate was chosen because he could deliver Texas, that one because he personified rectitude, that one because he appealed to the other wing of the party. On occasion, Americans find it necessary to rationalize this rough-and-ready process. What a splendid device they say, that takes little-known men, tests them in high office and permits them to grow into statesmen. This rationale may even be right, but then let it also be fair. Why shouldn't a little-known woman have that opportunity?

The United States may even be gradually elevating its standards for choosing vice presidential candidates. But that should be done fairly, also. Meanwhile, the indispensable credential for a Woman Who is the same as for a Man Who — one who helps the ticket.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Lebanon is Lebanese Business

Again there is the glimmer of hope that [Lebanese leaders] are edging toward a modus vivendi to the greater Beirut area which would permit a semblance of normal life and provide a basis for political reforms in the future. Whether that happens will depend in large part on the extent to which the most powerful factions, especially the Christian Maronite militias, have correctly interpreted the events of the last nine months. They have to accept that the domestic affairs of Lebanon are not a vital

Western interest. While American marines occupied the shantytown around Beirut airport, President Reagan persuaded himself to the contrary. Few people believed it then and even fewer believe it now. The Lebanese must be encouraged to believe that the fate of their country is in their own hands. It has been convenient, and sometimes correct, for Lebanese to blame others for contributing to their successive crises. The less they can honestly admit that argument, the greater the chances of building on this week's modest successes.

—The Financial Times (London).



How to Reduce the Deficit? Give Away \$10 Billion

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Congress, the White House and some of America's largest corporations, working together, have put over a huge tax grab that will cost the nation's citizens billions of dollars.

What the headlines said last week was that Congress had passed the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, reducing federal spending by \$13 billion and raising taxes by \$50 billion. What the headlines did not say was that this complex bill contains hundreds of tax changes, including some outrageous new loopholes and giveaways for big corporations.

The biggest one — a forgiveness of \$10 billion to \$12 billion in taxes for General Electric, Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas, Allied Chemical, Dow and others using an export-incentive shelter called DISC — was engineered on behalf of the Reagan administration by Senator Bob Dole, the Kansas Republican who chairs the Senate Finance Committee.

There are other special-interest tax benefits that Mr. Dole and the Democratic chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Daniel Rostenkowski, allowed to get through in what was touted as a "deficit reduc-

tion" bill. For example, by repealing a 30-percent withholding tax on interest payments to foreigners, Congress effectively wiped out future taxation on interest paid by the Treasury and corporations to foreigners. This creates an enormous new tax-evasion scheme, with the United States replacing the Netherlands Antilles as the main global tax haven.

Also created was a new demand for dollar investments, putting further pressure on worldwide interest rates at a time when the Third World is in trouble trying to pay off existing debt at the current high rates.

But the giveaway of \$10 billion to \$12 billion in deferred income earned by corporations since 1971 through DISC subsidiaries — paper entities created for the express purpose of sheltering export-related income from taxation. "Some of the members of the House committee never knew what was going on or what they were voting for," says an insider.

The DISC idea — the acronym stands for Domestic International Sales Corporation — was sold by the Nixon administration in 1971 as a tax "deferral" plan to stimulate exports. All a corporation had to do was create a paper subsidiary — it needn't have employees, operations or any substance whatever. Export income would be channeled through DISC. Half of that income was tax-free so long as the income was held in DISC and reinvested in export trade.

The taxes were said to be "deferred" to make it kosher under the international trade rules of GATT. But this enormous gift — an export subsidy Americans never talk about while complaining about other nations' unfair subsidies — kept on growing and brought increased objections from European nations that the GATT rules were being violated.

Under pressure from the White House, Mr. Dole contrived a way of meeting these objections by changing the DISC device into one called Foreign Sales Corporation, FSCs, also subsidiaries of the U.S. corporations would, however, be incorporated in foreign countries. That apparently allows exemption from U.S. taxes of 16

percent of the combined export earnings of the FSC and the parent.

As part of the transition from DISC to FSC, the corporations not only will be allowed to distribute the \$25 billion in income, tax-free, from their DISCs to the parent companies, but do not even have to continue to invest this income in export-related assets. So much for the pretense that DISCs were needed to boost exports.

DISC was a fake from the start, as Harvard law professor and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Stanley S. Surrey warned repeatedly at the time. But it was defended by succeeding administrations. President Carter talked boldly of scrapping DISC, then copped out.

President Nixon's Treasury secretary, John Connally, who sold the plan in 1971 as a "deferral," tells me that "Congress was wrong" to forgive the taxes due through DISC — that forgiveness had not been contemplated. Now the Reagan administration, with Congress doing its bidding, has confirmed the experts' worst fears. It seems that when the corporations and their tax lawyers go to work in earnest, the public gets ripped off.

The Washington Post.

Italian Roulette: Will Algeria Ever Come Round?

By William Pfaff

CANNES, France — The ascent of the Italian Communist Party to become Italy's leading political party, and the simultaneous descent of the French Communists, unable to summon more than 11 percent of the vote in the recent elections for the European Parliament, have provoked an interesting intra-Communist polemic.

A French Communist intellectual wrote that the success of the Italian party was a result of "the moral wreckage" of Italy, which happily was not the condition in France. The Italian Communist paper, L'Unità, made a lively response.

The Frenchman, L'Unità said, "seems ignorant of the fact that Italian society has for 10 years resisted a bloody terrorism, meant to destabilize and destroy the very foundations of the democratic state, doing so without ever abandoning its confidence in democracy, its institutions and its democratic parties, including, in the front rank, the Italian Communist Party."

The Italian comment thus put Italian Communism on the same plane — albeit in the leading role — as the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Radicals and other democratic parties. Indeed, by describing them as "democratic" it broke with the rule by which a Marxist-Leninist party should condemn all others as mere agencies of reactionary or oppressive interests.

The Italian Communists have firmly and consistently backed the Italian state's decade-long struggle against terrorism. Despite intense provocation, and the resort to some laws of exception, that struggle has not only succeeded but has merited general admiration for its decency, determination and lawfulness.

Yet this same Italian government is by general

consent unworthy of a modern West European nation. Its institutions have long been penetrated by special interests and party profiteering. They have too often been corrupted by organized crime or self-serving conspiracies — of which the P-2 Masonic lodge provides the most recent, shocking and politically disgusting example. Italians deserve better than this.

"We wait for our Algeria 1958," an Italian diplomat declares. "We have been waiting for a shock which would finally cause the system to collapse," as France's Fourth Republic foundered under the contradictions of a colonial war that it could not win and for which it lacked solid political support in France. That Fourth Republic was succeeded by General de Gaulle and the efficient new institutions of the Fifth Republic.

The trouble is that Italy's "Algeria" keeps coming — and going. The diplomat remarked that the Arab oil boycott and subsequent energy crisis in 1973-1974 should have been too much for the Italian state to surmount. They were not.

Terrorism should have brought down the government. The squallor of public institutions was a major factor provoking the rise of the Red Brigades, whose avowed aim was to force the government to reveal its "objective" fascism and discard what were held to be its mere pretensions to democracy. In the event, nothing of the kind happened. The terrorists were effectively and constitutionally pursued by uncorrupted carabinieri, and were prosecuted and jailed.

The state has proved a compliant partner in

Italy's society's resourful response to the structural economic problems of the late 1970s and the 1980s when, as in all the advanced economies, shifting demand, new patterns of competition and the burden of established forms of social insurance have contributed to the decline of traditional industries and the rise of unemployment. In Italy, an unprecedented and extremely creative "black" or illegal productive sector emerged, and industrial readaptation proceeded painfully but with substantial success. Again, a crisis was surmounted.

Between 1972 and 1982, Italy maintained the second best (official) growth rate of the major West European nations (just behind France), achieved a tolerable unemployment rate (10 percent in 1984, less than the European Community average) and sharply reduced inflation (3 percent is currently forecast by the OECD).

Whether this ability to surmount challenges despite ramshackle state institutions, to keep crediting that Italian "Algeria" is really a good thing for Italy is a question to which the foreign observer dares offer no answer. Is it a demonstration of fatalism, or of an astounding and brilliant defiance of fate? What would Italy — and Europe — be like if the Italians did have serious, efficient, energetic government?

A convening Italian businessman here in Cannes said to me a few days ago, apropos the newest challenge to Europe from Asian trade and industry: "The world is round. It will be our turn again one day." Well, yes. But are Italians really willing to wait that long?

International Herald Tribune.

All rights reserved.

Let Mondale Just Choose the Best Person, Period

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Now that the United States has celebrated another birthday, it is a moment to think of what it means to be a year older. One definite change that has come in this political season concerns the conventional assumption about qualifications for the U.S. presidency.

It used to be said that any American boy could grow up to be president, but it used really to mean any white boy, in fact any white Protestant boy, indeed any white Protestant boy not from the South.

Whatever else has come in the aftermath of the primaries, Walter Mondale has broken some more barriers in his approach to selecting a vice presidential running mate. For it cannot be forgotten that a vice president is not just the bottom half of a ticket. He or she is the designated successor to the White House.

The response to Mr. Mondale's rather awkward and demonstrative series of interviews for the slot has created a new awareness that old times have been transcended. America has grown up enough to be able to consider a woman, a black person, a member of any of the minorities besides WASPs, as a possibility, without automatic shock.

That is solid achievement. It is a gain for all Americans, not just because it offers a new source of pride for special groups but because it enlarges the resource of talent on which the country can expect to draw.

Fine. But it is not a reason for choosing a specific person. National office cannot be subjected to a quota

system. Two people are to be elected to head the government, not two sexes or two colors.

John Kennedy did not become the first non-Protestant president because it was time for Catholics to have a turn. Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter were not elected because they were Southerners.

What used to be considered handicaps were overcome by a maturing sense that equal opportunity meant dropping categorical blocks, not just shuffling them. In the same sense, I would not like to see Mr. Mondale offer a black for vice president. Coalition-building is the foundation of American politics, but only an individual can sit in the White House, or stand next to him.

So the choice should be an individual able to run on personal qualifications and experience. First Mr. Mondale, then the delegates to the Democratic Convention, then the voters will judge. It may be that there isn't yet one available from the groups previously barred by old taboos from preparing for the contest.

If that is so, it should not be a cause for resentment or disappointment but an invigorating challenge for the new players. There will be another presidential election in 1988, and another four years after that, and the news now is that the way has been opened for aspirants who never thought they would have a chance.

New York's Representative Geraldine Ferraro, endorsed by the Na-

tional Organization for Women, said honestly, "I thank NOW for making dreams that once seemed impossible a reality for me."

That is the big first step.

The U.S. political process does not impose the kind of filter on emerging leaders that parliamentary systems do. Who would have thought that the first female government leader in Anglo-Saxon countries would be an English Tory? But Margaret Thatcher did not win power or the leadership of her party as a woman, she won it as a politician who had shown mettle and skill in open competition.

In the United States, it is possible for virtual unknowns to be catapulted into the national race without exercising on a long climb up the political ladder. Often, particularly when they run for vice president, they are catapulted right on again and quickly forgotten. That is not a credit to the method of selection.

The best candidate to run with Mr. Mondale will be the one who best illustrates that he or she is able and eager to form a government team with people of proven competence at the top, regardless of whom they represent. There is no apprenticeship for the presidency, but there is a need for substantive background.

Mr. Mondale has said: "Never again will a woman make headlines by considering a woman. Next time headlines will be made only if a woman is not considered." The old saying, must now be amended to: Any Amer-

ican can grow up to be president.

Of course, not all do. The breakthrough should be taken not as a matter of right to the exclusion of others, but as an obligation to broaden possibilities and an encouragement to enter the race and develop aptitudes. Let the best person win, not the best man or woman or black.

That, and not tokenism, is the approach that means real advance for American society.

The New York Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Anti-Nuclear Resentment

In response to the report "Dutch Assembly Approves Plan on Deployment" (June 15) by Tyler Marshall:

The writer alleges that opposition to the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe has waned since their deployment began late last year. Not so — resentment against their stationing has increased, as reflected in public opinion polls and membership of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. True, owing to the severe pressure on the media by our respective governments, such opposition is either not reported or belittled.

On Saturday, June 9, a large demonstration in London, protested against the nuclear arms race, asking President Reagan to take his missiles back to America. On June 11 the International Herald Tribune ran a photograph of the demonstration that showed the only pro-Reagan

The Court Kowtows To Power

This is the first of two articles.

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A Supreme Court decision written in dry lawyerly language can signal a transforming change in the court's view of the American system. That happened on Thursday last week in a case called *Regan vs. Wald*. In its implications, it was the court's most important judgment of this or any recent term.

The immediate issue was the lawfulness of a 1982 Treasury Department order forbidding most Americans to spend money on travel to Cuba. By a vote of five to four, the court upheld the order.

For Americans who consider the right to travel where they will an important aspect of liberty, it was a depressing result. But what really mattered was the way the majority reached that result — by taking a worrisome view of executive power, by virtually assuming that anything the executive branch does under the label "foreign policy" is lawful.

The legality of the Reagan administration's travel ban turns on a statute passed by Congress in 1977 to limit the presidential practice of issuing sweeping orders under ill-defined and endless "national emergencies." As late as 1977, for example, many regulations were still based on the "emergency" of World War II.

The 1977 law required a president to follow certain procedures in, for example, imposing a foreign economic embargo. Except in time of actual war, Congress said, he must first find an external threat, declare a national emergency, if possible consult with Congress and in any event report to Congress every six months thereafter. The law also included a grandfather clause allowing existing emergency regulations to continue.

When the Reagan administration banned travel to Cuba in 1982, it claimed to be acting under the grandfather clause. The United States has had a trade embargo on Fidel Castro's Cuba since 1962; the familiar example is the exclusion of Havana cigars. The administration said travel came under the economic boycott.

The precise legal question was what Congress intended in the grandfather clause. Legislative history is often ambiguous, but here it was overwhelmingly in one direction: that Congress did not mean to let trade embargoes be extended to new matters. A clause giving a broader scope to the grandfather clause was deleted from the bill in committee.

Anyone who doubts that legislative history can be so convincing need only read the opinions in *Regan vs. Wald*. The dissent by Justice Blackmun, joined by Justices Brennan, Marshall and Powell, canvassed the history with meticulous care. In a brief separate opinion Justice Powell said he thought the administration may well have been wise to ban travel to Cuba, but that the Blackmun analysis "unmistakably demonstrates" that it could not do so.

The majority opinion, by Justice Rehnquist, was cavalier in its treatment of the legislative history, brushing aside facts that did not fit what was evidently a preordained conclusion. If Justice Rehnquist seemed merely to go through the motions of analysis, that was because analysis was less important to him than an underlying premise that courts must allow presidents broad power to act as they think best in the interest of national security and foreign policy.

The Justice Department had struck the same note in asking the Supreme Court to stay, and then reverse, a unanimous decision against the ban by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. To let the decision stand, the department argued, would raise troubling problems for the president's conduct of foreign policy, denying him needed "flexibility."

But the talk of foreign policy danger was irrelevant. Requiring the president to comply with the 1977 act would not have kept him from banning travel to Cuba. It would only have made him follow some not-very-burdensome rules, and account to Congress. The Reagan administration was determined to avoid even that minimum level of accountability. That is what the case was about.

The court was asked to do a rather modest thing: say that the president must turn square corners. Instead it said he can do no wrong. That is what makes the decision so important, and so ominous to those who believe in the Madisonian system of limited and divided governmental power.

During the Korean War 32 years ago, the Supreme Court held, despite real national security concerns, that President Truman went beyond his authority when he seized steel mills to avoid a strike. The decision has been a landmark of American freedom, an assurance that even presidents have to follow the rules. Is it still?

The New York Times.

Most other papers chose not to report the event at all. NATO's decision in 1979 to introduce a new generation of nuclear missiles has shattered the broad consensus that existed between the major parties on matters of defense. Some correspondents have hailed the deployment in the face of opposition as a "victory." What has been vanquished? Arms control, security, democracy and common sense.

ROSE KNIGHT, Canterbury, England.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1980-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: ALAIN LECOUR
Deputy Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONWAY
Director of Operations

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Asia Headquarters, 24-24 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 363099.
U.S. capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73501136. Communiqué Paritaire No. 3431.
S.A. subscription: 5200 francs yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

1501 1501

Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Page 7

A Poet in Exile: Notes on Brecht in New York

by Edith Schloss

SAT in the front seat of the double-decker bus on New York's Fifth Avenue, not to the famous man. When the Flatiron Building loomed out of the dusk, he was moved. He told me that his father had bought back a paperweight in its pe from a trip in America and put it on his desk. As a boy he had had it; to him it always meant America.

Downtown we went to the Chinese theater on Madison Street near the Manhattan Bridge. The place was only half filled. The Chinese audience — talking, adding newspapers, buying peanuts in vendors, littering the floor with shells — seemed hardly to mind action onstage: gesticulating people in bright silk clothes and the faces, wooden sticks clanging, warriors climbing over chairs to run a city. The story was known to every Chinese in the audience; you could enter the stories claiming their lives to them at any time. The famous man next to me — small, hunched forward, silent — not find the events on the stage the least boring, but the rest of our chattered almost as much as the Chinese. They were Central European intellectuals, more or less famous where they came from, now displaced and unknown in America. Knowing they were just, I was surprised how close their mannerisms resembled those of the middle-class ends of my parents I had despised so long. They embarrassed me by calling me "the little painter," not only because I was the youngest, but probably because they were inured that I was going on honest-to-goodness American school, so already less of a foreigner than they.

I had come along to see Elisabeth Bergner, having had a crush on her like all the little boys my age, staring for hours at a photo of her. I had hung never-ending teen-ager's bed, as Viola dressed as a boy, at she had met me and that in her stead there was only Bert Brecht, that his father was a businessman who had kept a paperweight on his desk. I was sure, that his friends were so bourgeois, I disappointed me. But above all, that in his studio on 57th Street were we all had met the young woman whom Brecht lived with had ordered drink and trays of smorgasbord from the Danish restaurant across the street — that was too much for an earnest young student like me.

"Offering all that fancy food, smoking those fat cigars," I complained when along again with my friend Langerhans, with whom I had a basic excuse in a West 70s rooming house, "for a man to write for people!" But Langerhans merely quoted Brecht's words for people: "Or, he who lives in affluence lives pleasantly."

At the next time saw Brecht he puzzled me even more. As arranged, I had come to do some drawings for him, because, while trying to get through the Art Students' League, I had been working factories as a waitress, and this seemed to be a more adequate way of earning living.

As I walked into the studio with the big slanting skylight I saw we were quite alone. The room looked large and the filtered sunlight made it seem empty. Brecht waved his cigar at one of the many wicker chairs. "It was not much other furniture; a grand piano aped with books, a table, somewhere a double couch. A small door in a kitchenette. I sat down. He sat opposite and looked at me intently. Last he said: 'Draw yourself.'"

I had understood I was to make illustrations for some of his writings. But myself? "Yes, draw yourself. Nude." He sucked at his cigar and said, "You know, in one of those *unzichtig* attitudes you have in the night when you were here." *Unzichtig*, I had honestly never heard that word. Only much later did I find out it was the German for unseemly or immodest. But I understood what he meant. Earrings always the art student's uniform — old jeans — I must have looked around, sprawled even, maybe with a leg over the arm of a chair that earlier evening. Apparently this European man, with a mid-shioned upbringing, interpreted this American liberty of essential moving in his own way, had perhaps been disapproving, any rate had been excited by it. "You do draw the nude in class, don't you?" he went on. "So why not now? So why not now?" It was reasonable, but impossible.

I was frozen with the sketchbook in my lap. When he got up to me, I moved to another chair and then to another. I was so shy. "I like his writing," I thought, "I am living with Langerhans — how can I push away a famous man? — and then this cigar in this unseemly check." In the end our peculiar moment, this word stalling as we moved all over the studio, was interrupted by a knock. A group of visitors came in behind a pudgy bespectacled man; I think it was Kurt Weill. I was glad, even if again I was reduced as "the little painter."

Back at the Art Students' League, I bragged I had met the famous Bertolt Brecht, but not even the kids in the Young Communists' group knew who he was. I explained that he had written the script "Hangmen Also Die," but few had heard about that unsuccessful Hollywood film. (In the movie, Brecht described what was taking place in Europe then. Because it was too horrible, the public did not see it in the U.S. In the 1960s, in a small neighborhood movie in Rome it was the first time myself. The people in the audience, who had seen through those experiences themselves, sat chilled and sad.)

I went back to the studio on 57th Street a few more times, with and without Langerhans. There were interminable political discussions in which I hardly listened. I was used to this kind of thing because Langerhans's friends, like Brecht's, were given to a dissection of Marxist theory and of current events and there were ever unimpaired on how Hitler had come to power and how the Young Communist Party had done so little to stop it. It was the same for me in my early 20s too remote, so I usually daydreamed through the drone of the older voices. Now that no one told me to draw, I was drawing. Harry Sternberg, our teacher at the League, had led me to the habit of carrying a sketchbook and pen, to serve and draw in the subway, in the automat, in company. So I saw some of Brecht's friends sitting around; I drew Brecht.



Brecht about 1945, by Edith Schloss.

He was a man, probably small, who listened more than he spoke. He was shrewd like a businessman and as guarded in his statements. He had a south German accent. He sat back in his chair watching people, moving his chin, his eyes following the smoke from his cigar. His mouth was pursed, the lower lip jutting, the nose long. His eyes became small as pinpoints when he suddenly looked at someone sharply, like a rodent. Though he could make a cutting remark, penetrating someone's mental meanderings, generally he was musing, attentive or mildly amused. It made his neck and throat seem, at times, poised to withdraw like a turtle's. This I thought his most remarkable, touching feature. His hair, cut very short, ended in an untidy fringe on his forehead. That he was rarely well-shaven and that he wore that jacket seemed to be for deliberate effect.

Brecht and Ruth Berlau, the Danish woman with whom he was living, were baffling. She in her 30s, he in his 40s, seemed ancient, and odd in their way of going. Brecht's unwashed appearance, the smell of cigar smoke and drinks that always hung around the studio, the smart cracks and tired cynicism of his friends, and everyone's outstretched bourgeois mannerisms confused me. I could not understand that old and tried revolutionaries behaved like that.

When they were not all theorizing or telling jokes, Brecht himself told dry little stories: How he had been stopped by the police when out walking in California, where — if you used your legs and not your wheels — you were suspect. How he had seen leftist European intellectuals, now successful in Hollywood, ordering servants to throw them into the swimming pool in order to sober up. And how, when he had been asked all over the world, especially in Moscow, if he was a member of the Communist Party, he had always answered: "Read what I write."

Once I dropped in at the studio when on my way to eat. He was hungry, too, so he came along. I took him to a Waldorf Cafeteria on Lexington Avenue. The name intrigued him, so fancy for something so ordinary. He had never been in a cafeteria. Wary, he followed me in everything I did: got a tray, got silver, got a glass, stood in line to catch the eye of the bored attendant. We sat down together at one of the tables. At the others, in midafternoon in winter, were elderly men, not quite down and out, most of them without color, all of them alone. Brecht's eyes moved briskly. He was leaving.

"The Threepenny Opera" had been part of my childhood, when everyone was humming or quoting bits from it. A young Italian who worked for my father, who wore boots and sported a pearl-handled revolver, impressed my brother and me by hammering out "Mack the Knife" so sternly that he made the upright piano shake and dance.

I saw "The Threepenny Opera" for the first time in the 1950s, Marc Blitzstein's translation, in New York. In the late 1920s, middle-class Germans appreciated Brecht's brutal wit, pleased to be taken seriously enough to be caricatured. And Weill's songs touched the nerve of old German Romanticism, only half-buried under the tough, jazzy tunes. But three decades later in New York, the gutter slang, the rubbing-your-nose-in-the-dirt lesson, the European cabaret style, the typical German roughness and solemnity seemed sullied and out of date. It reminded the audience not of what one disliked about society, but of what one disliked about Germany.

The top of the grand piano in Brecht's unkempt studio on 57th Street was littered with books on Villon, Coline, Weill. (He had cooperated and I think quarreled with Franz Weill, over a version of "The Song of Bernadette." For this I finally did make drawings, which Brecht accepted. He never paid me for them, however.) And there were his own manuscripts and letters.

He had just finished "The Chalk Circle." He lent us this and "The Good Woman of Setzuan" and a volume of poems he wrote in Denmark when first in exile. These were short, the sometimes cumbersome German language reduced to clear, common words. They were not angry or teaching but simply about daily events and the homesick loneliness of a poet.

And then there was "The Children's Crusade," a long poem. I undertook to make a lithograph of it. In outline the several types of children and situations described in a single image was complicated. I had little experience and my pen line was awkward. But I was able to sustain the emotion that had made me want to do it in the first place all through the making of the lithograph. It was the first time a special feeling had made me do and carry through a picture.

It was about children from countries torn by war and revolution trudging through a snowy no man's land. While their fathers were killing each other they were scavengers together. The little girl delousing the boy, the Jew, the cripple, the Nazi, children of all ages and classes were banded together. Not directed by causes or gain, they were savages, innocent and pure, in the wilderness.

Another Go at Hemingway

PARIS — Since "A Farewell to Arms" with Gary Cooper and Helen Hayes in 1932, many writers, including William Faulkner, have tried with varying degrees of success to adapt Ernest Hemingway to film and television. Robert L. Joseph is the latest to try. He has turned the slim, last (206 pages in paperback) "The Sun Also Rises" into a four-hour TV mini-series now being shot in France and Spain.

The first question, though perhaps not the most polite one, is why not leave the book alone?

There is always a clear and present danger of rationalizing yourself into a good job, which this is, by saying let's have another go at poor Ernest Hemingway," Joseph says. He is a chatty and astute man, a cascade of jowls in heavy-rimmed eyeglasses who met Hemingway a few times in the 1950s. Joseph's rationalization is that he sees himself as Hemingway's surrogate.

"I ask myself, if Hemingway had in him the living as a screenwriter, what would he do with this story? Now it is a bit presumptuous to speak for the dead and to speak for a genius. But if not me, who? If not now, when?"

Hemingway was a very commercial writer. He didn't write for the Tulane Review or some paper with an editor with frayed cuffs and leaky rubbers and cracked glasses. In other words, what we tend to do is take a commercial writer when he becomes a genius and say you can't touch him because he's sacrosanct. The fact is that he wrote to be read.

"Now if we can get 50 million people to catch a smell of Hemingway, to see a piece that says war is hell in colorful, vivid and sensual terms, who are we hurting? Who are we hurting? Ten purists who won't watch it anyway will say how could you do that? But they don't go to movies and they rarely go to theater and they like 'Beowulf' and 'Samson Agonistes' and three obscure poems by Ezra Pound. There comes a time when intellectualism is really gross."

MARY BLUME

"The Sun Also Rises," published in 1926, is set mostly in Paris and Pamplona and centers on Jake Barnes, an American newspaperman made impotent by a World War I wound, Lady Brett Ashley, a warmhearted nymphomaniac who loves him, and their circle of expatriate friends. The NBC mini-series is directed by James Goldstone and stars Hart Bochner as Jake and Jane Seymour as Brett. A very minor character in the book, George, the bartender with bad teeth, has been expanded into Stéphane Audran, a distinguished French actress with fine chops.

"The Sun Also Rises" was made into an awful film in 1957 starring Tyrone Power and Ava Gardner.

"Why bury a masterpiece because Zanuck made a mistake?" says Bob Joseph. "He got a director who had never been to Europe. Henry King, he cast it with middle-aged people which was a disaster. Hemingway was writing about young people in their 20s." (The three main characters are, in fact, 34 years old; their friends are presumably of the same age.)

Americans in their 20s are buying Hemingway like mad, according to Joseph. Since they know nothing of war (Goldstone, the director, took his cast to visit the D-Day graveyards), Joseph, who is co-producing the mini-series, looks on his adaptation as an anti-war document and as an introduction to World War I. "World War I was the most unwarlike war," he says.

"Kids today have hurried the two wars: World War I is blended into World War II. I've changed it so Jake is not wounded at the Italian front but with the French because most Americans don't know that the Italians were on our side in World War I."

There's a little scene where we actually see Jake wounded and I've tried to create an ambience of amputees to remind people what Paris and London looked like after World War I. When Hemingway wrote, the streets were peopled with cripples, amputees and people on little platforms. The stink of World War I was everywhere so he didn't have to write about the war. Hemingway tried to say war is hell by doing it in the cafes and bullfights and sex encounters and a lot of smoking and drinking because he was a commercial writer. Shakespeare used melodrama in "Macbeth" and Hemingway exploited human frailties, and if Fox is willing to pay up some money and NBC is willing to put it on, nobody's going to be ashamed."

Joseph, 60, is equally at home in the worlds of culture and commerce. The son of



Robert L. Joseph.

New York City's longtime comproller, Lazarus Joseph, he wrote his Ph.D. thesis on Eugene O'Neill and on Broadway produced a "King Lear" with Louis Calhern, Strindberg's "The Father" (in which Grace Kelly made her debut), and works by Jean Giraudoux and Christopher Fry. He has written many TV mini-series, including one called "World War III," and will shortly do one on Aristotle Onassis. He served in Italy in World War II and his brother died at Guadalcanal.

"What I am trying to say in 'The Sun Also Rises' is that nobody escapes from a war. The vein that I'm trying to dig out of it is the scar that war leaves on everybody. I wrote a lot that I thought Hemingway would appreciate."

He has added a stronger story line to what he considers Hemingway's impressionistic style and has padded the story to last four hours. Where Hemingway had one tart, Joseph has two. The amiable and minor Count

Mippipopolous becomes a Russian assassin for the late czar, and Jake's sidekick Bill becomes "a more colorful man who's just looking for a marvelous way to finish what he didn't do in the war, which is get killed." No bulls are killed in the bullfights, there is little smoking, and there would have been no drinking if Joseph hadn't fired off a memo to NBC. "I said taking drinking from Hemingway's 'The Sun Also Rises' — you might just as well take the Jews out of the Holocaust, the whales out of 'Moby Dick,' slavery out of the Civil War. I mean, I went on and on, I think it's the best writing I've ever done."

There will be seven breaks for commercials in each two-hour segment. "I've written absolutely phony act curtains. They're false but Picasso once said art is the lie that tells the truth. I try to find the right lie before the Cadillac commercial."

"At least we have on a classy show like this what they call bumpers. A bumper is when a scene ends and before we go into a commercial we frame it. What we're conceiving here, because we never want our audience to forget it's about World War I, is every act break will have an impressionistic version of something we have seen earlier in the piece."

Sometimes you don't get bumpers. Joseph had none on "World War III," his mini-series about the end of the world, which closes with the Russians and Americans, through miscalculation, each pressing the button. "I cut to Red Square where kids are playing and to some park in Washington where kids are playing and then go to black. But there were no bumpers on that show so we went from the end of the world — on my brother's grave I tell you this is true — we went from the end of the world to a Scott's toilet-paper advertisement without a heat. And I sat there and I said, you know, maybe that's destined and the end of the world will be heralded by a toilet paper commercial."

So this one will have a bumper. "When Jake says the last line, 'Yes, isn't it pretty to think so?' — such a marvelous word Hemingway used, pretty — at least there'll be a bumper saying, 'The Sun Also Rises' and three Americans impaled on bayonets. And then we'll go to a deodorant ad."

The sun also sets.



Zeljko Ivanek (Bill Gorton), Jane Seymour (Brett), Hart Bochner (Jake), Robert Carradine (Robert Cohn), from left.

The Cross-Cultural Celebration of a U.S. Dance Anniversary

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — There are many ways to celebrate a 50th anniversary. You can cut your cake and eat it, too, looking back upon the glorious past. And certainly the American Dance Festival, a fountainhead of creativity in modern dance, has that past. The festival, conceived at Bennington College in 4, long resident at Connecticut College and now based at Duke University, in Durham, North Carolina, is nonetheless marking its 50th anniversary this summer in a number of unexpected ways. It is looking around more than backward.

Several dance companies from Asia as well as Europe are joining American dance troupes in the festival's performance season, and, in addition, 13 choreographers from Asia, Africa, Mexico and Europe are being especially invited to join the celebration. The idea, and it is mainly not one that immediately springs to mind, is to illustrate the influence of American modern dance in spirit and in form as it has been felt in the least likely places. This cross-cultural experiment is being led by Charles Reinhart, the festival's director, may turn out to be as enlightening for Americans as the other way around.

One of the choreographer guests, 27-year-old Bharat Sharma, is from India. Like his colleagues (from China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, France and India), Sharma is spending three weeks in the festival's six-week summer school in classes, discussions, workshops and in looking at commissioned premieres from choreographers as disparate as Merce Cunningham and Marlene Pannisson.

The classes Sharma has chosen to concentrate upon are Betty Jones's in José Limón's and Doris Humphrey's technique, Chuck Davis's in African dance, and a jazz workshop. "I'm trying to get into everything at the festival," he says. This immersion, he adds with a lie, "stimulates and confuses." These are not comments that come

from a novice. In conversation, Sharma turns out to be a sophisticated professional with a background in India that is highly interesting. He has also spent a year studying in New York with Hanya Holm, Alvin Nikolais and Murray Louis. He was a student at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival and he has danced with Claudia Gittleman's Dance Company in New York.

As is often the case with visitors from Asia, they know more about us than we do about them. Sharma has had wide exposure to American modern dance both in India — where Martha Graham, Cunningham, Louis and others have toured — and in his studies abroad. He is more than up on his family-tree information about the origins of modern dance (he mentions the famous tour of India in 1928 by Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn). He is a perfect example of what the festival is trying to do this summer. This is "to reveal the international influence of American modern dance," as noted in a specially published booklet.

What is revealing are the surprising connections that someone like Sharma can bring into relief. He is the son of Narendra Sharma, a choreographer in New Delhi who heads his own company, the Bhoomika Dance Theater. Now a choreographer and dancer known for his own experimentation, the younger Sharma was trained in the technique his father derived from his own studies at the Almoraz School. That was the school directed in 1939-42 by the late Uday Shankar, whom many Americans knew as India's great dance experimentalist. Shankar's productions were highly theatrical, infused with contemporary forms and traditional imagery and idioms. As Bharat Sharma emphasizes, the school was a center of intense experimentation in that four-year period.

What is fascinating is that in evolving his own technique and creative process, Uday Shankar used what he had himself absorbed during his stay in England at Dartington Hall, the famed arts school run by Dorothy Elmhirst, an American, and her husband, Leonard.

German modern dancers such as Kurt Jooss were resident at Dartington in the 1930s, and the composition classes and improvisation Shankar incorporated into his school — were influenced by the Wigman technique and Dalcroze method," Sharma notes.

Mrs. Elmhirst was also a patron of the Bennington Festival, where the Americanized strain of German modern dance was represented by Mary Wigman's disciple, Hanya Holm — the recipient of this year's \$25,000 Samuel H. Scripps-American Dance Festival Award for lifetime achievement in modern dance. Thus, given the younger Sharma's relation through his father and Uday Shankar to the German modern dance movement at Dartington, it was no accident that he chose to study in New York with Holm, and her own former student, Nikolais.

Improvisation remains crucial to Sharma today as the starting point in creating his own dances. Infused with what he calls an Indian sensibility, his dances are part of the modern dance sensibility as well. In Nikolais, he finds the same approach, emblematic of modern dance, that is his father's — "namely that the choreographer, dancer and creator are born at the same point — the point where the student enters the class. This goes against classical techniques, where all is already set."

Nikolais, along with Cunningham, Twyla Tharp and Pinobolus Dance Theater are recipients of the festival's "Golden Commissions." Each will present a premiere at the festival, which commissions works from them early in their careers.

As usual the festival's emphasis is on training dancers and furthering creativity. This year, a special commission goes to Chuck Davis, whose teaching has spawned a new generation of dancers and a new year-round company in Durham, the African-American Dance Ensemble. New works commissioned by the festival are being presented as well by Eiko and Koma, Pannisson, and Ruby Shang. Premieres by Mark Morris, Poch Kaye, Stephanie Skura with Frank L. McCarty,

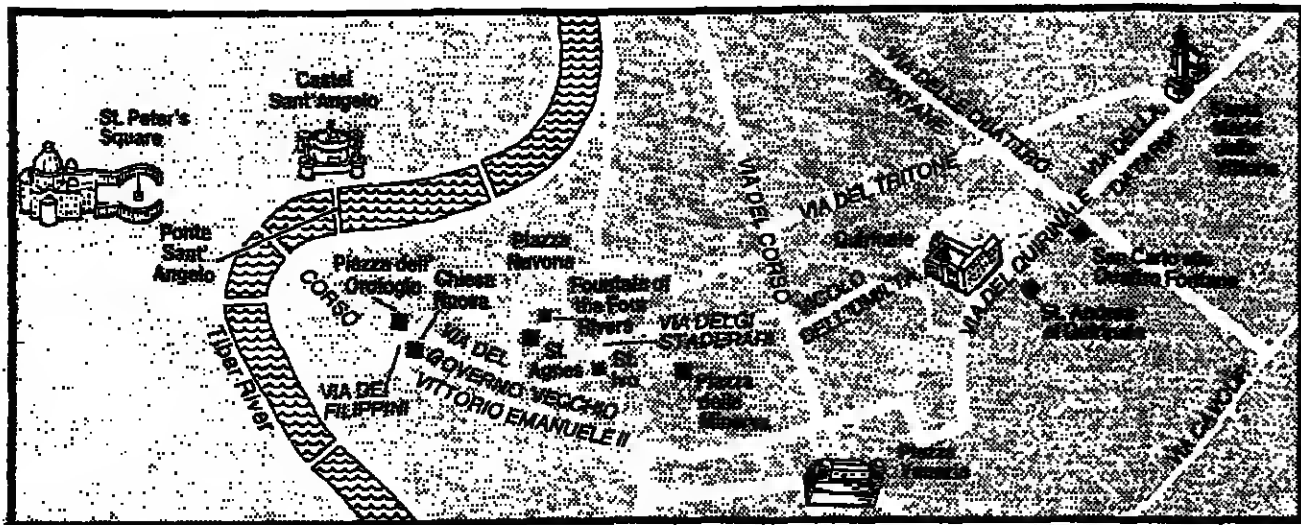
Michael Kosch and Herschel Garfein are part of the Young Choreographers and Composers Workshop, which funds commissions by less established artists.

The accent, then, is on the present. Nonetheless, there is a history of modern dance, inextricably tied with the festival's own story, that is being recalled in an excellent photographic exhibition with Suzanne Shelton as curator. The photographs, half of which are unfamiliar, are organized around five themes, which Shelton sees as underlying the development of American modern dance. These are listed as dynamism, radical individualism, the American landscape, community and the perpetual frontier. Far from being artificially imposed, these categories — even if they fit some dancers better than others — are highly persuasive.

The display is part of a "Humanities" project, directed by Gerald Myers and Stephanie K. Reinhart, that has organized open panels with academics and choreographers about dance in Indonesia, India, the Philippines, Britain and the United States. These countries and France have sent companies to perform this summer and their dance traditions are discussed by scholars in an incisive and valuable booklet, "The Aesthetic and Cultural Significance of Modern Dance."

On this 50th anniversary, the historic and historical role of the American Dance Festival in this country's culture needs to be acknowledged. It was Anatole Chujoy who wanted that the American Ballet, as Lincoln Kirstein (whose Ballet Caravan was part of Bennington in 1936-38) and George Balanchine called their first short-lived company, was more than an institution. The American Ballet, he said, represented a movement, a continuous school of thought about an art form. Whether it has been housed at Bennington or Connecticut or at Duke, the American Dance Festival represents a distinct and continuous school of thought; it represents the vitality of an art form.

TRAVEL



What's Doing in Rome

by Henry Kamm

ROME — Nothing special has been announced for Rome's spring and summer visitors. No spectacular museum exhibitions, no major series of concerts or operas in preparation, no anniversary to be celebrated with fanfare, fancy costumes and fireworks.

Is this necessarily a bad thing for the traveler? This temporary Roman would say that it leaves the visitor nothing to enjoy but Rome, and that has been a good thing for a millennium or two. And, given the spirit of improvisation of the city's cultural authorities, the customary summer festival will indeed be put together at the last minute.

With a little imagination, any visitor can put together his own cultural festival. Art exhibitions, for instance, need not confine you to a museum or gallery — the treasures of Rome are so manifold that you can assemble your own.

Take, for example, the works of Gian Lorenzo Bernini and Francesco Borromini, the two great Baroque architects who transformed the face of this city — and architecture in general — in the 17th century. A leisurely and edifying walk of one or two days can encompass many of their major works.

St. Peter's Square is the place to begin. The colonnade that surrounds the square is the work of Bernini, as is the fountain to the left of the obelisk. Bernini was the last in the succession of great architects, beginning with Michelangelo, to put a master hand to the basilica itself. In doing so, he transformed what started out as a masterpiece of Renaissance architecture into a masterpiece of Baroque.

Inside the church, Bernini created the Chair of St. Peter, which incorporates the traditional throne of the pope, and the baldachin, or canopy, that surmounts the papal altar on four spiral bronze columns. The monument of Urban VIII to the right behind the chair and that of Alexander VII to the left behind the chair and the canopy show Bernini as a sculptor. Finally, the large Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament has a wrought-iron gate by Borromini and a gilded bronze tabernacle by Bernini.

Leaving the Vatican in the direction of Castel Sant'Angelo, you will arrive at Bernini's Ponte Sant'Angelo, a bridge across the Tiber lined with statues of angels. Cross it

and continue up Corso Vittorio Emanuele II toward Piazza Venezia. A few blocks from the river, on your left, is the Chiesa Nuova. To the left of this well-known church of the Counter-Reformation stands the ingeniously curved facade of the Oratory, which Borromini designed to form an architectural whole with the older church. Up one block on the Via del Filippini is the Piazza dell'Orologio, named after the curved clock tower with which Borromini topped the building's other facade.

A walk of a few blocks up the winding and lively Via del Governo Vecchio leads to Piazza Navona, which contains major works of both the great architects. No doubt the legend that links Borromini's Church of St. Agnes to Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers is pure fancy, but it is amusing to recall that the statue representing the Nile is supposed to be averting its eyes from the sight of the church's facade, and that the figure representing the River Plate is said to hold up his mighty arm to keep the church from falling on him.

Leaving the Piazza Navona by the short street opposite the fountain will take you onto Corso del Rinascimento. Cross it to the Archivio di Stato, which is identified by a plaque. Through the portal, across the courtyard, rises the Church of St. Ivo, with its extraordinary spiral tower, a Borromini masterpiece. It is open only Saturday afternoon and during Sunday morning Mass; at other times a caretaker, whose office is to the right of the portal, will let visitors in (the standard tip is 1,000 lire, or about 60 cents).

Back on the street, turn right and into the Via degli Staderani. Two piazzas up is the Piazza della Minerva, with Bernini's monument composed of a small and charming marble elephant that carries on his back an Egyptian obelisk of the sixth century B.C.

The Via del Corso is reached by walking along the right flank of the Minerva Church. Cross it and turn left into Vicolo dell'Umiltà, which changes its name to Via della Dataria and takes you to the Quirinal, the presidential palace. A walk down the Via del Quirinale takes you past two of the greatest Baroque churches, both on the right side: Bernini's Sant'Andrea al Quirinale and Borromini's San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane.

Piazza Navona is one of the world's great sources of ice cream. The most famous treat is Tre Scalinie's *tarallo*, a chocolate-covered chocolate ice cream ball with a can-

died cherry at its center, covered with whipped cream. A bargain at 3,500 lire.

But the cognoscenti go to either of the two ice-cream establishments on the Via di Tor Millina, the Navona and Da Quinto.

For something more substantial, the itinerary offers varied possibilities. At the upper end of the price scale, there is Taverna Giulia, at Vicolo dell'Oro 23, off the right side of Corso Vittorio as you head from the Vatican to the Chiesa Nuova. (tel: 656-9768; reservations are a good idea because the restaurant is small and well-known.) Specialties are the fish dishes of the Genoa region and the preparations of pasta with *pesto*, a basil-based sauce. Closed Sunday and August. Lunch for two with house wines should cost about 75,000 lire.

A few blocks farther up Corso Vittorio, opposite Piazza Navona, is the small Piazza del Biscione, where the cellar restaurant Da Pancrazio (tel: 656-1246) seems to have been a fixture since the time of Julius Caesar, who was assassinated nearby. The food is standard Roman, excellent for the pasta course, less interesting subsequently. Grilled meats and roast lamb are good. Closed Wednesday and Aug. 5 to 20. About 66,800 lire for two.

Nearer the Quirinal, at Via del Vaccaro 1, is Abruzzi (tel: 679-3897), a modest restaurant where lunch for two can be had for about 41,700 lire. Specialties include the cold vegetable hors d'oeuvres, two good pasta dishes (*tonnarelli* and *farfalle*), with mushrooms, peas, tomatoes and *bagna*, and *bucatini alla trapanese*, with bacon and tomatoes) and roast lamb. Closed Saturday and August.

For accommodations, the Hotel Raphael, Largo Febo 2, near Piazza Navona (tel: 654-1233), has always drawn a selective clientele who favor its quiet, old-fashioned charm. They include Bettino Craxi, who keeps his suite there even now that he is prime minister. A double ranges from 140,000 lire to 174,000 lire; single about 90,000 lire.

The Santa Chiara, Via Santa Chiara 21 (tel: 654-0455), near the Pantheon, offers doubles at about 102,000 lire including breakfast, and singles at about 68,500 lire. An added convenience is the Restaurant Archimede, in the same building, which offers good food in an old-fashioned setting. Nearby, the Albergo del Sole, Piazza della Rotonda 63 (tel: 678-0441) charges 75,000 lire double, 41,700 lire single.

© 1984 The New York Times

The Reality of William Tell

by Mavis D. Guinard

LUCERNE — This summer, as always, thousands of people will be drawn here to visit the haunts of William Tell, the legendary Swiss hero who probably never existed.

About 40,000 will come to Interlaken to watch the play written about him by a German poet who never came to Switzerland. On Aug. 1, the Swiss national holiday, countless bonfires will be lit in villages, on mountainsides and lakeshores, to celebrate a distant fight for independence whose central figure is William Tell.

For centuries, Swiss historians have fought an endless battle over William Tell, exhausting themselves in the search of documents and the publication of fat tomes," says Catherine Santachi, a Geneva archivist.

The legend was first debunked in 1760, when a book written anonymously by a clergyman, Uriel Freudenberger, traced the tale back to the Nordic saga of Toke, one of the archers of Blue-Toothed Harold. The Danish script has all the details of the plot: the archer forced to shoot at an apple placed on his child's head, a second arrow hidden to murder the tyrant, and so on. The only way to tell Toke from Tell is that Toke used a longbow and Tell a crossbow.

Modern historians agree on this Nordic source, but the heresy so incensed the people of Aargau, where Tell is supposed to have shot his arrow, that the executioner of the canton of Uri burned the book in the public square. A century later, in 1895, a monument to Tell was erected on that spot.

The story of William Tell, sung in ballads about the time of Robin Hood, first appeared in 1470 in a manuscript bound in white pigskin. While the Best of Alliances, sealed in 1291 by the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald, is treasured as the earliest record of the many treaties that built the Swiss Confederation, the 15th-century White Book gives the first written account of the 13th-century event.

It dwells on the abuses of the Hapsburg bailiffs that led the freemen to swear a pact of mutual defense. Since, historians have shown that the documents were revised, rewritten and sometimes antedated to justify the uprisings.

The first illustration of these conflicts was in the 1507 Basel edition of Euterich's "Chronicon Helvetum." One woodcut shows a youthful Tell in medieval peasant's dress, a feathered boar on his head, taking aim at the apple on the head of a barefoot child of about 2 or 3 years.

In the tiny museum of Bürglen, close to a chapel built in 1582 to mark Tell's presumed birthplace, engravings and everyday utensils show how the image of William Tell gradually changed. The baby grows to be a young boy. The blue crossbowman becomes stalwart, mature, in period costume and a full beard.

The best-known image is perhaps Richard Kissling's Aargau monument, a 19th-century sculpture in a heroic, classical style. Another compelling one, painted by Ferdinand Hodler in 1897, is in the Kunstmuseum of Solothurn. Defiantly brandishing the crossbow after murdering the tyrant, this portrayal captures a patriotic mood. The Swiss during World War II used it to express their fierce independence. General Henri Guisan in 1940 gathered his officers on the grassy meadow of the Grütli — once purchased by the people's pennies — to renew the earliest oath of alliance of the Swiss people.



Hodler's image of William Tell.

In the late 18th century, Goethe made a fashionable tour of Switzerland and toyed with the idea of a long poem in hexameters about what he called the "primitive hero" from that "strange country." He discussed the subject with Schiller, but as the Weimar poet turned to other subjects, it was Schiller, a champion of liberty, who was roused to work on the heroic drama. Staged by Goethe, the Schiller play started a triumphal tour of Germany in 1804.

Schiller struggled with the "damned subject" of historical elements that seem to have been scattered by the wind, a curse for any poet. He ended by using the surroundings of Lake Lucerne for unity of action: the square at Aargau where Tell refuses to bow before the bailiff's hat and is forced to aim at the apple; the shores of Flüelen, where the prisoner jumps from the storm-tossed boat; the lane near Küssnacht where Tell waylays the bailiff; and, for the final scene, the Grütli where three Swiss swear the oath of alliance.

Schiller, who had never been to Switzerland, worked in a study hung with Swiss maps, poring over travel accounts and begging his editor for information. He extracted the dialogue from the Tschudi and Jean de Mueller versions of the Swiss Chronicles.

From all this, Schiller managed to recreate a Switzerland that the Swiss recognize, against a background of all the local clichés, the Alpine chalets, the geraniums and the cowbells, offering Switzerland a coherent myth of their beginnings. Later the Tell script would be picked up in an opera by Rossini, a Russian film a Mickey Mouse comic strip and many others.

Every few years, Tell produced in Aargau, but on another level, the people of Interlaken have put on the Schiller play each summer since 1912. A local farmer provides the cows, goats, horses and the dog required. The 300 local actors, who earn 14 Swiss francs for each of the 19 performances, start rehearsing in February and staying for good hours. The 2,260 spectators under cover, but the actors are out in the evening.

Lucerne and the lake resort around it offer boat and bus trips to the three Tell chapels, the Grütli meadow, the Bürglen ruin and the Aargau monument. Area information: Tourist Office, Pilatusstrasse 14, 6000 Lucerne, tel: (041) 23.70.45.

Motorboats leave for the historic sites by the lake from Brannen and come with postal buses for Aargau and Bürglen. Ticket Office: Brannen 6440 52; tel: (043) 311.77.

For the Tell play, Interlaken (Bernese Oberland) Tell Ticket Office, Bahnhofstrasse 5, Interlaken, 3800; tel: (036) 23.23. Performances Thursdays and Sundays to Sept. 1, at 8:15 P.M.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECEIVAL — July 13: Stefania Chittia piano (Chopin, Bach).

City Hall (tel: 2874).
CONCERTS — Vienna Symphony Orchestra — July 10: Erich Blunder conductor (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).
July 12: Lawrence Foster conductor (Beethoven, Brahms).
Volkoper (tel: 5324/2903).

ENGLAND
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.59).
Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — July 10: John Georgiadis conductor/violin (Strauss).
July 11 and 12: Richard Armstrong conductor, Rosalind Plowright soprano (Verdi, Rossini).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — July 11 and 12: "The Comedy of Errors" (Shakespeare).
July 13: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
Royal Opera House (tel: 340.10.66).
Royal Ballet — July 7 and 12: "The Firebird" (Fokine, Stravinsky)/"Les Noces" (Nijinska, Stravinsky).
July 10 and 11: "Manon" (Mao-Millan, Massenet).
Serpentine Gallery (tel: 402.60.75).
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Hans Coper 1920-81."
Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).

FINLAND
PORI, Jazz Festival (tel: 12124/41.15.65).
July 11: Lars Erstrand Quartet, Jimmy Owens, Super Trio, Frank Foster.
July 12: Miles Davis Band, J. C. Heard Sextet, Widespread Jazz Orchestra.
July 13: Urban Sax, Miles Davis Band, George Gruntz Concert Jazz Orchestra, Lester Bowie Brass Fantasy.

FRANCE
NICE, Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel: 81.75.75).
EXHIBITION — July 8-Oct. 8: "Marc Chagall: Stained Glass Windows and Sculpture — 1977-1984."
PARIS, Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 278.81.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces" (Aleichinsky, Corneille, Picasso, Pignon, Singier, others).
Eglise St-Severin (tel: 633.87.61).
RECEIVAL — July 10: Henryk Skrzywinski violin (Mozart).

GERMANY
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 34381).
OPERA — July 10 and 11: "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach).
Hochschule der Künste (tel: 15.18.30).
CONCERT — July 7: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Daniel Nazareth conductor (Rossini, Messiaen, Strauss).
Waldbühne (tel: 852.40.80).
POP — July 12: Neil Diamond.
Villa Börsig (tel: 92.62.77/78).
CONCERT — July 7: Berlin Haydn Orchestra, Helmut Link conductor (Schubert, Bruch).
MUNICH, Artur Schnabel Gallery (tel: 29.41.31).
EXHIBITION — Through July: Graphics by Chagall, Dubuffet, Vassily/Sculpture by Berrocal, De Chirico, Man Ray and Wunderlich.
Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.15.16).
OPERA — July 7 and 9: "La Cenerentola" (Mozart).
July 8: "Palestrina" (Pfitzner).
Munich Philharmonic Summer Festival (tel: 260.73.14).
Munich Philharmonic Orchestra — July 12: Dankwart Schmidt conductor (Bozza, Janáček).
Nationaltheater (tel: 22.13.16).
OPERA — July 9, 11, 12: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
STUTTGART, Staatstheater (tel: 203.24.14).
OPERA — July 7 and 12: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).
July 8 and 10: "Electra" (Giacca).

HONG KONG
HONG KONG, Arts Center (tel: 528.06.26/529.99.21).
EXHIBITIONS — July 7-9: "Chinese Ink Paintings by Arthur Mu-Sen Kao." To July 9: "Drawings and Paintings by Namie Lo." To July 16: "Photographic Alternatives: Contemporary American Photographers."

ITALY
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
OPERA — July 9, 10, 12, 13: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).

JAPAN
TOKYO, Hitomi Memorial Hall, Showa University (tel: 580.00.31).
Ballet — Moscow Musical Theatre Ballet — July 7: Acts from "Swan Lake" (Reisinger, Tchaikovsky) and "Don Quixote" (Petipa, Minkus).
Kabuki-Za (tel: 541.31.31).
THEATRE — Through July: Grand Kabuki.
Kani Hoken Hall (tel: 449.84.77).
CONCERTS — July 9: Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, Yoshikazu Tanaka conductor, Hisako Tsuji violin (Glinka, Tchaikovsky).

NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERT — July 7: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Arpad Joo conductor (Dvorak).
Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).
Ballet — July 7, 9-13: "Sleeping Beauty" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).

PORTUGAL
LISBON, Concheus Palace (tel: 76.62.68).
EXHIBITION — To July 12: "Danilo Gouveia."
Ruínas do Carmo, Archaeological Museum (tel: 36.51.48).

SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM, Drottningholm Court Theatre (tel: 60.82.25).
OPERA — July 8, 10, 13: "Café fan tulle" (Mozart).
National Museum of Art (tel: 24.42.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: Jean Antoine Watteau.

SWITZERLAND
BASEL, Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 22.08.28).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: Stravinsky — The Heritage, Te Image.
GENEVA, Galerie de l'Hôtel de Ville (tel: 21.56.21).
EXHIBITION — To July 14: "Taddeus Kantor: Drawings and Paintings."
Galerie Patrick Crater (tel: 32.54.32).
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Pablo Picasso: La Suite d'Orléans."
Musée de l'Art et d'Architecture (tel: 29.75.66).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Hans Erni: Recent Work."

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To July: "Sculpture by R.M. Fischer." To Aug. 19: "Fairfield Porter: Retrospective." To Sept. 9: "Abstract Painting in America, 1927-1944."

WALES
CARDIFF, St. David's Hall (tel: 31.12.36).
CONCERT — July 11: B.B.C. Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Erich Bergel conductor, Silvia Marovic violin (Brahms, Beethoven).

WEEKEND

HOTELS

Enjoy your stay in Paris in a charming, friendly hotel at SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRES

Hôtel des 2-Continents**
25, Rue Jacob, 75006
Tel: (1) 326-72-46

Hôtel de l'Abbaye St-Germain***
10, Rue Cassette, 75006
Tel: (1) 544-38-11

Hôtel St-Germain-des-Prés***
36, Rue Beaumarchais, 75006
Tel: (1) 326-10-19

Hôtel de St-Germain**
50, Rue du Four, 75006
Tel: (1) 546-91-66

Hôtel Turenne**
153, Bd. St-Germain, 75006
Tel: (1) 222-51-65, Tel: 250 302

***** The Grand Hotel in the Mountains
Tennis courts and coach • Indoor golf putting green • Indoor swimming pool
Solarium • Sauna • Massage • Bridge
... relax an let us spoil you

Chair-lift to the Suveretta excursion area
Surfing • Sailing • Mountain climbing
Riding • 18 holes Engadine golf course.

SUVERETTA HOUSE ST. MORITZ
Phone 082 211 21 Telex 94 941 R.F. Müller, Mgr.

Near Champs-Élysées ***
Hôtel Courcelles
184 Rue de Courcelles, 75017 Paris
Tel: 783.60.30 - Telex 64222

42 rooms with direct dial phone, color TV, radio, mini bar
Recommended by Guide de l'Europe 1984

HOTEL LUTETIA PARIS ****
\$38 PER PERSON
DOUBLE OCCUPANCY - JULY/AUGUST ONLY
A TRADITIONAL 1920'S STYLE
RENOVATED HOTEL
RIGHT IN THE HEART OF PARIS
300 ROOMS, AIR CONDITIONING AND
SUNROOF WITH VIEWS ON BOULEVARD
COCOA LOUNGE AND
TYPICAL FRENCH RESTAURANT
45, Bd. Raspail - 75006 - Tel: (1) 544.38.70
Telex: 3270 424

CLUBS

club 79
tea dances from 7 to 7 p.m.
every day
RETRO gala nights
served to Thursday 9 p.m. - 3 a.m.
DISCO special from 10 p.m. onwards
79, Champs-Élysées, Paris.
Tel: 723.68.75

WEEKEND

appears every Friday

INTRODUCTION TO LAW SCHOOL

A Stanley H. KAPLAN SEMINAR

CASE BRIEFING • TORTS • LEGAL WRITING
CIVIL PROCEDURE • STATUTORY ANALYSIS
CONTRACTS • RESEARCH METHODS • PROPERTY

Stanley H. KAPLAN
EDUCATIONAL CENTER LTD.
131 W. 56 St. N.Y.C. 10019

SUMMER CLASSES
STARTING NOW
977-8200

Your Career Won't Be Ordinary
Why Should Your Preparation Be?

سكنا من الامم

TRAVEL

Take the Kids and Go: Survival Notes From Around the World

FOREIGN correspondents and contributors of The New York Times offer tips on touring their corners of the world — special attractions for children and coping with practicalities ranging from baby-sitters to possible dangers (available throughout Western Europe) dining out. Moscow has an outstanding puppet theater and children's opera, but no McDonald's. Late hours are standard for children in Spain and Greece, where they are alone everywhere; residents almost never have the kids with sitters, but hotels can help find one. This is the first group of articles. The second will appear on July 13.

LONDON

For kids under 12, I would strongly recommend the London Zoo in Regent's Park and Hamley's, probably the world's leading toy shop, 188 Regent Street. It makes F.A.O. Schwarz look like a bargain basement; my year-old stepson considers it the promised land. For over-12s, the street scene in West End, which features buskers and street musicians, and Madame Tussaud's wax museum and planetarium have proved very popular. On a more serious level, kids like the river of London, with Crown Jewels and the Tower, very much.

The telephone directory's Yellow Pages has a list of baby-sitting agencies. One that is highly recommended is Universal Sitters, 250 Kings Road, London SW3 (tel: 1-5767). They will also meet children arriving alone by plane, and they conduct sightseeing tours for them, singly or in groups.

For real emergencies, dial 999 and give particulars to the operator. Again, the Yellow Pages have a list of private doctors, or you may consult the hotel about National Health Service offices (as the British call the nics) in the area.

Sources of Advice

There is a lot of printed matter available. The London Tourist Authority — information centers at Heathrow, Victoria Station, Piccadilly, the Tower of London and Scotland Yard — put out a booklet called "London for Children." Two other books — "London for Children" and "Discovering London for Children," both put out by Shire publications and both about £1.30 (\$1.85) — can be picked up at information centers or at some bookshops. Still another is "A Capital Guide for Kids," by Vanessa Miles, published by Allison and Busby at about £2, can be bought in the shops.

There is plenty of American fast food in London: Burger King, McDonald's and Wendy's, for example, are all well established in the center of the city. Bob Payton's "Pizzeria" — the Chicago Pizza Pie Factory at 17 Hanover Square, W1 and the Chicago Rib Shack at 1 Raphael Street, SW7 are great favorites of my stepchildren. The food is first-class of its type, since Payton himself (a Chicagoan, naturally) is a bit of a foodie. For something more English, you might try fish and chips; the best in London are to be had at the Sea Shell at 35 Essex Road, NW1.

The thing about London is that you can find an itinerary to meet the special interests of any child. The resources are staggeringly abundant. To cite just two examples: My stepson is an avid interest in World War II and air in general; so for him, visits to the Imperial War Museum and to the RAF Museum in Hendon are perfect. A child with an interest in science would thoroughly enjoy the Natural History Museum.

R.W. Apple Jr.

PARIS

There are lots of good, non-passive activities for kids in Paris. Once you get past the obvious Eiffel Tower-bateaux-mouches-Notre-Dame connection, and energy must be expended off, some of the most enjoyable places are the Paris parks.

There are rowboats for rent at the lake in the Bois de Boulogne (closest Metro: Porte Maillot), as well as bicycles at a stand (thin view of the boatshow). There's a variety of things to see: a waterfall, some extremely well-landscaped grounds, and a playground to provide a Parisian twist to Golden Caulfield's great life riddle. (The ducks in Paris just hang out locally all winter.) The Bois also has the Jardin d'Acclimatation (closest Metro: Les Sablons), a small amusement park for kids, no Tivoli to be sure, but a nice place with some good old-fashioned rides, a driving test for older kids, a title train for the younger ones and several varieties of junk food.

Children especially like Le Hameau in the gardens at Versailles. It's a tiny village that was built for Marie Antoinette around a pond where she may have played milkmaid. The roofs are thatched and the pond is full of oldfish that swarm waiting for a bit of bread. A local 4-year-old also found that he could attract much attention among the fish by spitting into the pond, the kind of exploit that seems to make a visit a success in his age group.

The Pompidou Center also has participatory things for kids between 5 and 12 to do. There's a modeling workshop on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 2 and 4 P.M. There's also a painting workshop on the same time schedule with a bilingual people in charge. The museum's children's library is open for kids from 6 to 14 on weekdays from noon until 7 P.M.

Le Napoleon, at 4 Avenue de la Grande Armée (Metro Charles de Gaulle-Etoile) always has four full-length cartoon features going at once, in French.

Emergencies

For help when a child or an adult gets sick, call the American Hospital (63 Boulevard Victor Hugo, Neuilly sur Seine, tel: 47.53.00). The hospital has English-speaking physicians and a regular out-patient clinic. Sitters are usually arranged through the hotel concierge.

Meals: The news is disastrous. Burger King and McDonald's are firmly entrenched in Paris. For those kids with severe pizza habits (while getting a pretty good Italian meal for the parents at the same time), try

Livio, in Neuilly (Metro Pont de Neuilly). Reservations (tel: 624.81.52) are an absolute necessity.

John Vinocur

W. GERMANY

The Germans have a big scary word for it: *Kinderfeindlichkeit*. It means being unfriendly to children, and it is very serious and real. When my kids take the bus to school, they are regularly shoved, squashed and denied seats by older Germans; if they laugh or joke aloud, threatening scowls reduce them — or try to reduce them — to silence. Being Americans and having lived for six years in fun-loving, children-friendly Spain, the kids now regard this sour behavior as simply aberrant. That it also happens to be a majority sentiment does not trouble them overly.

Children who visit West Germany may not have the time or experience to come to this dialectical conclusion, so they and their parents are best warned in advance. "The Germans are crazy about their cats and dogs," Liselotte Funcke, a Social Democratic politician, told the Children's Protective Association in Hamburg a while back, "but their kids get on their nerves." German children respond accordingly, bawling their heads in dutiful silence as they sit in restaurants, developing a numb, wordless lack of spontaneity that an outsider can mistake for insolence.

The only way for a tourist with children to handle the prevailing *Kinderfeindlichkeit* is to ignore the natives. If old men try to glare your kids into silence, just glare back. Behave the way you always do and let the Germans regard you as subversive anarchists. As my kids say, they're the strange ones, not us.

Germans are fond of sticking on their cars a little red heart that says "A Heart for Children," but their aggressive driving habits result in frightful child fatalities on the streets and highways. Children have to be careful crossing streets and should, like the Germans, respect the stoplights and only use pedestrian crossings.

Amusement Infrastructure

Perhaps because it is a nation that insists on keeping children firmly in their place, West Germany has developed a surprisingly ample amusement infrastructure for kids. Most big cities have wonderful zoos — the ones in Cologne, Munich and West Berlin are particularly recommended — and parks. (Of course, the grass in the latter is meant for dogs, not kids.)

Best trips on the Rhine are good fun and, in the summer, many cities have outdoor puppet theaters. One Disney sort of castle is at Neuschwanstein in Bavaria. On the Rhine near the Dutch border, an entire Roman city, Xanten, has been faithfully reconstructed. In Munich, the Deutsches Museum is a small-scale Smithsonian. Divided Berlin is fascinating and instructive for teenagers.

My two kids are soccer fanatics — 9-year-old Sam aspires to play for top-ranked Bayern München — and the biggest treat we can give them is to take them to a Bundesliga game. The across-the-board quality of soccer is very high and most big cities have Bundesliga teams. (The soccer season, however, pauses from the end of May until the start of September.)

Practical Matters

Most good hotels can find baby sitters. For English-speaking doctors, ask your hotel concierge or call the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn (tel: 0228-3391) or the various regional consulates in Hamburg (tel: 040-441061), Frankfurt (tel: 0611-740071), Stuttgart (tel: 0711-10211) or Munich (tel: 089-23011).

But if you want to have a joyful time with your kids in this part of the world, take them to Holland. They like kids there.

James M. Markham

GREECE

When it comes to taking children on holidays, Greece is something of a children's paradise: they can be taken almost anywhere, anytime. About the only thing the country doesn't have is a Disneyland.

Greek children are seen out so late at night, in restaurants and cinemas or any of the customary entertainment spots frequented by grown-ups. Families in Greece are tight-knit social units, and leaving the children at home while parents go out is "not done." The quest for baby sitters is largely limited to the foreign community. Consequently, don't be surprised if you find yourself at a midnight movie, a coastal taverna or cafe spilling over with kids playing hide-and-seek between tables, and Greek patrons not raising a brow in disapproval.

However, for those who prefer to put their children to bed, baby-sitting is no problem. Most hotels provide the service, otherwise one can consult the local English-language daily Athens News. One baby-sitting service is Total Care, at 2 Amalias Street, Kifissia (tel: 8012-518 or 8084-286). As for pediatricians, the U.S. Embassy medical unit (tel: 7212-951, extension 222) can provide a list of recommended English-speaking doctors should your child get sick.

Disposable diapers, infant formula and bottled baby food is readily available throughout Greece.

Prices of all baby items are considerably cheaper at supermarkets than at pharmacies or in hotels.

Children on holiday are largely expected to enjoy the attractions offered to adults. For Athens, the capital, has only two parks worthy of any mention, four bowling alleys, three horseback-riding schools, limited sports facilities, and a small number of playgrounds with the usual Ferris wheel, train of horrors, hall of mirrors and candy vendors.

The best park in Athens is the National Garden, situated beyond the Parliament building or former Royal Palace and by the capital's Constitution Square. Although it is small, it includes more than 500 varieties of plants, a pond where ducks and swans can be fed, a small zoo and several distractions for children such as sweets and balloon vendors and the occasional chimpanzee performance. Just round the corner, in front of the

Parliament building, adults and children are bound to enjoy the hourly changing of the guard, noted for their national costumes.

The best riding grounds are offered by the Panos Makrides riding school on Xenias Street, Kefalari, northern Athens. They are open between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. every day except Mondays. A taxi ride from the city center costs \$1.50, and a riding lesson for adults or children costs \$6 for a 45-minute session; for information telephone 8011-672.

A noteworthy attraction for children is the Rodeo Luna Park at the coastal suburb of Kalamaki, which is open from 10 A.M. until midnight. There is also the Medrano circus on the coast at Tzitzifies, near Piraeus (tel: 9418-710), the Planetarium at the Evangelion Foundation on Syngrou Avenue (tel: 9411-181) and the War Museum close to the Hilton hotel.

Also recommended is the short trip on the funicular railway up to the top of Lycabettus Hill in the town's center, from which one can enjoy a spectacular view of the city and the coastline, plus a meal or refreshments at the two cafeterias on the hill.

Films and Kioeks

Children's films in English can be seen on Saturday mornings at several Athenian cinemas, a guide to which is again provided by the local English-language daily. If your children are museum lovers, the very large number and variety of them in Athens will be another attraction. Entry is free for those under 12, half price for students. If museum-going bores them, a partial solution is the kioeks on most street corners. They are open all day long and late at night and sell drinks, candy, small toys, pencils, notepads and comic books.

As for excursions to archaeological sites, the most popular and least tiring trip for children is undoubtedly the 30-mile (50-kilometer) ride along the Athens shoreline to Cape Sounion. There one can experience sunset over the Temple of Apollo and its coastal setting, and hear the guide recount how the Aegean Sea acquired its name when King Aegeus plunged down Cape Sounion's steep cliffs, believing wrongly that his son had failed to kill Crete's dreaded Minotaur.

Staying Up Late

A Greek holiday is best known for its outdoor life, tavernas, cafes and beaches. Athens, or any place in the country, offers children and adults alike the pleasure of dipping into the sea and coming straight to the table for lunch while dripping dry in the sun. And if your children stay out late at night with you, and society ramp about, no locals will think of complaining. Their children may well be outdoing yours.

Paul Anastasi

SOVIET UNION

So pervasive is the Russian concern for the young that foreigners learn to use their children as a sort of advance guard in the never-ending battle with bureaucracy. Many is the closed door, the overbooked restaurant and the official *nyet* that has yielded before the charms of a tow-haired 3-year-old unschooled in the rigors of Soviet red tape.

In a way, that may be the only persuasive reason for bringing children on a trip to the Soviet Union, at least where it concerns those too young to be caught up with the history and politics of the place. For teenagers alert to the world, a journey through the Soviet Union could be a source of enlightenment. For younger children, and for their parents, it could be a source of frustration and tension that would overwhelm the more positive aspects of the trip.

Circuses

In Moscow, there is an imposing puppet theater on the Garden Ring Road, within easy taxi distance of most tourist hotels, where kids can see a show to rival any in the world. There are two first-class circuses and an animal theater, as well as children's opera, all of them first-class. The tourist desk in your hotel can procure tickets, at a nominal cost.

There are simpler pleasures, accessible to anyone with the time. The Park of Economic Achievement, up Prospekt Mira in the northern part of the city, has a space exhibit that, when not closed for renovation, the all-purpose Soviet excuse for closed doors, has enough rockets and capsules to delight any youngster. Gorky Park, along the Moscow River a mile from the Kremlin, has a fair with a Ferris wheel, a roller coaster and a dozen other delights, and in the winter strollers can watch teen-agers playing pick-up games of ice hockey on a rink by the river or share the ice-bound pathways with whole families skating arm-in-arm.

In summer, children can enjoy a ride along the river and the adjoining Moscow-Volga Canal in one of the high-speed *raket*, or rocket boats, the menacing-looking hydrofoils that depart from the dock at the north end of Gorky Park. Older kids love the Moscow subway, and a walk through the eerie chill of Lenin's Tomb on Red Square will bring anyone, adult or child, as close to the heart of the Soviet system as they will care to go.

For those who like to swim in late on a beach, there is Serbiyanye Bor, the silver glade, a 5-ruble (\$6.40) taxi ride west of the Kremlin along the river, with rowboats to hire, a grassy beach and water that is surprisingly warm and clean anytime between mid-June and mid-September.

Precaution

Bringing smaller children to the Soviet Union could be a source of considerable strain. Even the best-planned itinerary in the Soviet Union is subject to sudden, unexplained delays, hours of waiting in hotel lobbies or air terminals where there is little or nothing to distract tired or fractious youngsters. Hotel food is marginal for adults, much worse for those with children who are unaccustomed to trying new foods. Don't look for cornflakes at breakfast or a hamburger worthy of the name at lunch. Tell the kids before you come that there are no McDonald's, no room service in the hotel and little on many menus besides *shish kebabs*, *beefsteaks* and *chicken Kiev*, and few of them any credit to the chef.

The boisterousness of many Western children can cause frictions with the more stuffy guardians of Bolshevik rectitude, particularly if displayed anywhere close to the icons of the revolution, such as Lenin's Tomb. At the Bolshoi and some other theaters, children



Paris: In the Tuileries Garden.

under 12 are not admitted, though a touch of makeup on a 10-year-old girl will usually be enough to get her past. In hotels, baby sitters are unheard of, unless you are lucky enough to get unusually friendly with the staff. As for the standard tourist itineraries, they are enough to strain the patience of the most attentive Westerner, much more so that of a child. Many are the young tourists in Moscow who have staged a revolution of their own when confronted by yet another museum or monastery.

In a nutshell, the Soviet Union is not the place to come for fun. For anyone with a placid interest in culture, history or politics, there can be few better places to go. But if your children are a major consideration in your planning, it might be best to head elsewhere. Russia and its revolution will still be around for them to explore later on, and there is a strong chance that you will enjoy the experience far better without them.

John F. Burns

CHINA

Asia is a strenuous place to travel with children, with its crowded facilities and often primitive sanitation. But the Chinese are fond of children and will often go out of their way to make it easier.

The most worthwhile sights in China, like temples and museums, bore children too young to take in the sweep of history. But kids enjoy climbing the Great Wall north of Beijing or inspecting the stone animals at the Ming tombs. The best excursion is to the Beijing Zoo, with its collection of China's indigenous animals from pandas to tigers and crocodiles. No child can resist the playful black and white panda, or big bearcat, as it is called in Chinese. But children should not overlook the smaller species of fawn-colored pandas, which more resemble raccoons.

Children will like rowing the rented boats on the lakes at Beihai Park or the Summer Palace. Older ones can also visit the reconstructed Ming dynasty observatory south of Chang'an Boulevard in eastern Beijing. They may model skate on the assault rifle of the Chinese army, and small wind-up tanks and airplanes.

Souvenirs

China is a good place to start or expand a stamp collection. Go to the China Stamp Company at 28 Denghuanmen Street or to the nearest post office. Other souvenirs for children include enamel badges, T-shirts emblazoned with Chinese calligraphy and floppy olive drab army caps with red plastic stars.

The Xinhua bookstore at 214 Wangfujing Street sells Chinese fairy tales and picture books translated into English on the ground floor, and wall posters on the second floor. The Friendship Store, which caters to foreign tourists, stocks bright paper kites shaped like butterflies. If you don't have pacifier scruples, the Chinese make toy AK-47s, modeled on the assault rifle of the Chinese army, and small wind-up tanks and airplanes.

Be selective when shopping with young children. For the paint on toys is not always lead-free nor is the stuffing secure in some stuffed animals. You should inspect toys to make sure that they have no sharp edges or other hidden hazards.

Egg Rolls and Orange Pop

Chinese food need not be a problem because you can order a variety of communal dishes that will let a child pick and choose. Especially popular with kids are the ravioli-like boiled dumplings (*jiaozi*), crisp, fried egg rolls (*chunjuan*), and sweet and sour pork (*gulaow rou*) and noodles. Vegetables are cooked more imaginatively than in the United States. Children like to experiment with chopsticks. The local orange soda pop, called *qishi*, also goes down well.

Unless children are already accustomed to them, avoid spicy dishes from Sichuan or Hunan that singe a young palate. Needless to say, children loathe dishes like stewed sea slugs, snake soup or braised dog meat.

Entertainment for children is limited, although they will enjoy the jugglers and acrobats. Try watching the Beijing acrobatic troupe at 36 Dazhalan Street. If you want to go to a Chinese opera, select one of the lighter performances about the fabled monkey king, which will include plenty of martial arts and other action.

Practical Matters

If you want to leave your child in the hotel room, ask the floor attendant about baby-sitting. A maid can also sometimes be found to sit in the room. The routine for baby-sitting varies from one hotel to the next, so it is best to inquire early.

Traveling families needing disposable diapers, infant formula and bottled baby food will have to bring these items along, because they are not available in China. Baby supplies can be purchased in Hong Kong or Tokyo, each a frequent stop before entering China.

In case of illness, the Capital Hospital, off Wangfujing Street, has a separate clinic for foreigners (tel: 55-3731, extension 274 or 276).

Christopher S. Wren

INDIA

No child should visit India without riding an elephant or a camel and riding in a tonga. Elephant rides are available for a pittance at the Delhi Zoo, which is not a bad zoo in its own right. Hotels can also advise on elephant rides.

A tonga is a two-wheeled horse cart of the type used for centuries in this country. Mostly, you find them in the old cities of northern India. They tilt up in the front, and half the passengers sit facing forward, half backward. The tonga provides a good way for tourists, young and old, to plunge safely into the bustle of Indian bazaars. Children obviously should go with adults. Tongas can easily be hired cheaply in Old Delhi, and near Connaught Place in New Delhi.

Trains, Toy and Real

One of Delhi's more unexpected treats for children is an outdoor museum complete with a toy-train ride. And for that matter, a train ride from, say, Delhi to Agra would be a treat for any child. The fares are cheap (though you have to get up early) and for a car-frenzied generation that doesn't know much about trains, India is the place: Rail is still the main way of getting around. Air-conditioned coaches don't cost much more than those that are not.

All over Delhi and other cities, particularly in tourist areas, there are jugglers, snake charmers, dancing bears, monkey acts and so forth. Older children also are attracted by the broad beaches and clean waters of Goa, where beachside houses rent very reasonably.

Many Western kids may not take too readily to spicy Indian food. But better hotel restaurants provide Western meals. In Delhi, there are even two fast-food places for teenagers who need a quick fix: Nirulas, which doubles as the Baskin-Robbins of India and a pizza parlor, and Pizza King, a new place that is just what it sounds like. Both are around Connaught Place.

Words of Caution

Always, always keep a close eye on what you eat and drink in India. Nothing is guaranteed to produce sick children (and adults, for that matter) more quickly than carelessness on this score. This means no salads, no fresh vegetables and no fruit or peelable vegetables that you haven't peeled yourself. Bananas are great, because they are almost foolproof.

No matter what precautions you take, however, chances are that some member of the family will get some form of intestinal infection anyway. In the most expensive hotel, the hotel can provide a competent doctor for this or other medical problems. Most embassy's health units, including the American Embassy's, do not cater to tourists or even to non-governmental residents of Delhi. In Delhi, the best bet — better even than the hotel doctors — is East-West Medical Center at 38 Golf Links. It has 24-hour outpatient and emergency service with good doctors. While it is small, and not at all elaborate, it is a complete hospital, and the most reliable place in town.

The best disposable diapers are available from the Childcare chain. Tinned infant formula is manufactured by Nestle, Glaxo and a milk cooperative called Amul. (Bottled baby food is not yet made in India.) The quality of the diapers and formula is considered satisfactory by visitors; a box of 10 diapers costs the rupee equivalent of about \$3 and a one-pound tin of milk formula, about \$2.50 to \$3.

All the major hotels can provide baby sitters, with prices ranging from \$2 to \$4 an hour. For an extended stay it is also possible to arrange for an ayah, an Indian nursemaid and companion, to stay with children.

William K. Stevens

CAIRO

Egyptians love children. They drag them almost everywhere, and there are few places where children are not welcome. Western

parents, however, should consider a few drawbacks when contemplating a trip to Egypt with children.

Infants or very young tots have difficulty coping with the summer's relentless heat. Infants in particular tend to get overheated quickly unless they are protected and shaded from the sun.

Food can also be a problem. While some kinds of prepared baby food are available in grocery shops in Cairo and Alexandria, Western-style bottled baby food is rarely available outside of metropolitan areas. Even in Cairo, bottled baby food with meat can be hard to find. If your child is a finicky eater, bring your own provisions.

Also, Cairo is short of clean green spaces on which small children can play. There are few parks in this overpopulated city, and the streets are very dirty.

Precautions

Small children should be frequently reminded about the importance of keeping clean. They must be warned not to pet the cats and dogs that abound in the streets and alleys of Cairo. These animals could be rabid and usually carry fleas. If your children cannot be dissuaded from petting these many but sometimes lovable beasts, you might consider the two-shot anti-rabies series, which is being recommended for children of U.S. Embassy personnel stationed in Cairo.

Horseback Riding

What child would not love a ride on a camel at the Pyramids? Or a ride on horseback in the desert nearby? The camels are quite safe; children and beasts are carefully escorted around more treacherous holes and obstacles in the camel's course.

Most of the stables near the Pyramids offer guided horseback rides through the desert and around the Pyramids. Unless the child is a very experienced rider, a guide is advisable, since a favored pastime of young Egyptian riders is to gallop through the desert, whooping and yowling in cowboy fashion, which rattles other horses and inexperienced riders. If you want your children to ride safely, they should bring their own hard hats, which are difficult to rent.

There is also a good amusement park, known as Cookie Park, near the Pyramids that offers an assortment of rides and entertainment.

Cairo has a sprawling, rundown but still marvelous zoo in Giza, where children and adults can comfortably and cheaply spend an afternoon. It is one of the few zoos in the world where children are permitted, indeed, encouraged to feed all the animals. Food is sold in front of most animal cages. It is even possible to feed the zoo's hippopotamus.

Snorkeling

If your children love the sea and are fairly good swimmers, they will love the Sinai, whose shores offer some of the best snorkeling anywhere in the world. Camping in the Sinai is an inexpensive and delightful family vacation.

In Cairo, children old enough to walk seem to adore roaming through the Khan al-Khalili, Cairo's sprawling bazaar. In some shops, they can watch glass being blown and brass pots being fashioned. The bazaar's endless array of colors, scents and tastes fascinates them.

Most of the major hotels offer baby-sitting services. But finding a baby sitter otherwise is difficult.

Emergencies

Should your child become ill, almost every major hotel has a doctor on call. In addition, there are medical centers throughout the city, though English is not usually spoken at most. There is a good hospital in Mansi, a somewhat distant Cairo suburb where many foreigners live, and many of the staff there speak English. The Anglo-American Hospital, near the Cairo Tower in Zamalek, is also a possibility. In an emergency call the U.S. Embassy for advice on where to find English-speaking doctors.

Children can be found among the guests in almost all restaurants. They are infuriatingly well-behaved, perhaps because they are constantly being cuddled by members of Egyptian extended families. A special treat are Cairo's many outdoor restaurants, such as Andrea's, just out of town by the Pyramids, where children can watch chickens being roasted on giant spits over large open pits.

Finally, children can expect to be warmly welcomed in Egypt, especially if they are blond. Egyptians are fascinated by blond children and constantly want to touch them. This may surprise and frighten the uninitiated, but no harm is intended or done. Egypt is relatively crime-free, and Egyptians tend to be very helpful to strangers.

Judith Miller

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00
AT&T	54.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	-0.50	800,000	AT&T	54.00	53.00
GE	34.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	-0.50	600,000	GE	34.00	33.00
AMC	24.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	-0.50	400,000	AMC	24.00	23.00
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	1,200,000	Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00
Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	800,000	Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00
Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	600,000	Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00

NYSE Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	1,200,000	Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00
Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	800,000	Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00
Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	600,000	Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00

Thursdays NYSE Closing									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	1,200,000	Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00
Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	800,000	Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00
Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	600,000	Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00

AMEX Diaries									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	1,200,000	Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00
Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	800,000	Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00
Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	600,000	Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00

NASDAQ Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	1,200,000	Indust	1,240.00	1,230.00
Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	800,000	Transp	1,240.00	1,230.00
Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	1,230.00	-0.50	600,000	Comp	1,240.00	1,230.00

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00
AT&T	54.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	-0.50	800,000	AT&T	54.00	53.00
GE	34.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	-0.50	600,000	GE	34.00	33.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chge.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00
AT&T	54.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	-0.50	800,000	AT&T	54.00	53.00
GE	34.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	-0.50	600,000	GE	34.00	33.00
AMC	24.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	-0.50	400,000	AMC	24.00	23.00
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00

N.Y. Stocks Fall in Slow Trading

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, disappointing Wall Street observers who had anticipated the beginning of a summer rally, lost ground Thursday in the third slowest trading session of the year.

The market was closed Wednesday for Independence Day and many investors extended their holiday through the weekend.

Mining issues suffered as the dollar, responding to continued high interest rates, maintained a surge against foreign currencies and precious metals prices declined.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about 2 points at the outset after gaining 4.20 Tuesday, skidded 9.73 to 1,124.56. The average lost 2.32 on Monday.

Declines led advances by an 8-to-5 ratio. Volume of 66.1 million shares, down from 70 million Tuesday, was the slowest since 65 million changed hands May 14.

Some analysts were disappointed that the market did not follow through on Tuesday's rally.

Bonds rose as the Treasury sold \$4 billion worth of 20-year bonds at a yield of 13.76 percent to conclude its mini-refunding program.

U.S. Trust and Bankers Trust lowered their broker loan rates as federal funds rates banks charge one another overnight dropped to 1 1/4 percent from Tuesday's 1 3/4 percent.

Some investors were restrained by speculation the Federal Reserve, which is expected to report a big money supply increase Friday, will have to tighten credit to check surging economic growth and borrowing demands.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chge.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00
AT&T	54.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	-0.50	800,000	AT&T	54.00	53.00
GE	34.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	-0.50	600,000	GE	34.00	33.00
AMC	24.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	-0.50	400,000	AMC	24.00	23.00
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chge.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00
AT&T	54.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	-0.50	800,000	AT&T	54.00	53.00
GE	34.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	-0.50	600,000	GE	34.00	33.00
AMC	24.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	-0.50	400,000	AMC	24.00	23.00
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00

DALLAS and the DOW

Nebuchadnezzar sold his wife for a pair of shoes, and scholars still question whether the buyers, or seller, received a bargain. Years after the King ruled, wife selling was an accustomed way of life in England. The custom persists; along Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills, and among aborigines in Australia. Wife selling, or swapping as personified by DALLAS, the television series, reminds analysts of the idiosyncrasies of Mutual Funds; "where one man's meat," to paraphrase a proverb, "may be another man's poison." Why does Fund "A" sell 200,000 shares of General Motors, for example, to Fund "B," assuming of course that both have near identical fiscal goals? Are they not dissecting the same balance sheets and income statements?

Who, like a Biblical wife, is receiving the best of the deal? Swaps perplex us unless, of course, the buyer is coveting shares as a prelude to a take-over, or "Greenmail" ploy. Why should a Fund be willing to discard a substantial holding in an undervalued equity when a timid buyer comes along, acting as smoothly aggressive as a gigolo in Maxim's? Wall Street dossiers are crammed with sagas of Funds that discarded equities to another Fund, only to discover, moments or months later, that the bidder knew "something" and cashed in. Inside maneuvers? Perhaps. Witness the blocks that were spooned out by Funds, dumping shares trading below 7 times earnings, just prior to the historic August, 1982 surge. We are not being supercilious in our comments; the record of the "Street" confirms the erratic performance of traditionally managed Funds. At precisely the time when C.G.R. was urging the purchase of PAN AM, when "PN" was nose diving below \$3, scores of prominent Funds were bailing out. Once "PN" elevated to \$9, many of the sellers scrambled back, paying a premium; scorning the dictum of "buying into weakness and selling into strength." In today's climate most Funds are predominantly on the "sell" side of the agora; funds that will chase the Parade after the Band Wagon is loaded, and unable to move. In June, 1982, C.G.R. flouted the consensus, the prevailing pessimism among Funds, predicting the "DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750", an opinion that appeared heretical. And now?

Our current report discusses "WHY THE DOW WILL CROSS 1500 BEFORE THE FEARED 1,000 LEVEL IS BREACHED", in addition, C.G.R. highlights two emerging equities offering the duality of arithmetically increasing assets and earnings, with the potential to emulate "special situations" that escalated 400% or more. For your complimentary copy please write to, or telephone:

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

F.P.S. Financial Planning Services by
Kolverstraat 112,
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) - 27 81 81
Telex 18536

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chge.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00
AT&T	54.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	-0.50	800,000	AT&T	54.00	53.00
GE	34.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	-0.50	600,000	GE	34.00	33.00
AMC	24.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	-0.50	400,000	AMC	24.00	23.00
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chge.

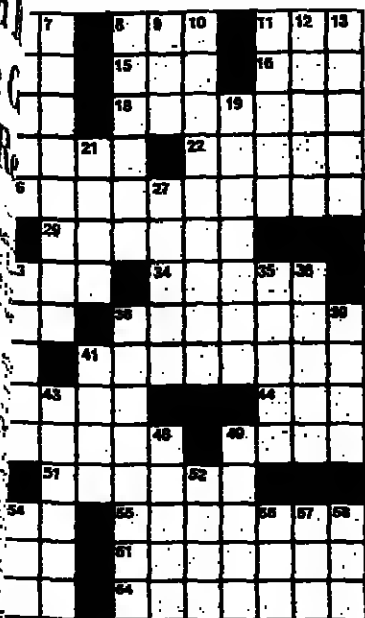
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00
AT&T	54.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	-0.50	800,000	AT&T	54.00	53.00
GE	34.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	-0.50	600,000	GE	34.00	33.00
AMC	24.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	-0.50	400,000	AMC	24.00	23.00
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	-0.50	1,200,000	IBM	124.00	123.00

(Continued on Page 12)

سكنا ن الامل

ITT Slims Down but Woes Persist

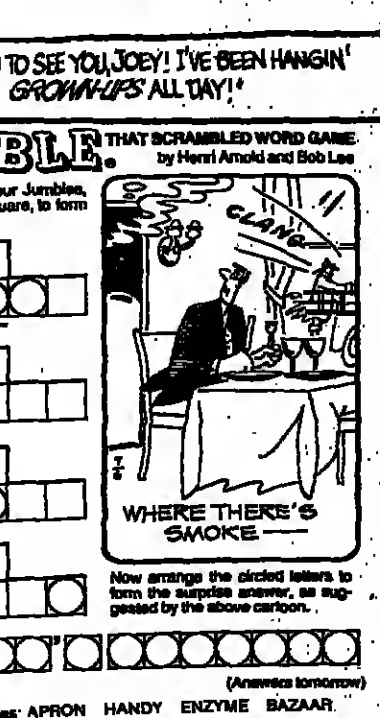
Air Florida
To London
Crucial to Re



10 we forget... 19 Roy Rogers's palomino
11 See eye to eye 21 Rabbit's tail
12 One who pines 23 Writer
13 Unyielding 24 Placebo
14 U.S.A. grad. 25 Squirrel-like
15 One-fifth of 26 More urgent
16 Drummer of a 27 Arrogance
17 Civil or human 28 Incessive
18 follower: 29 India's first
Abbr. prime minister
Bus-ched. 30 C'est...
entry (namely)
Trap 31 Observes
32 Endure
33 School supt.'s domain
34 Glut
35 Adriatic peninsula
36 Cake part
37 Sound or Smiley
38 Ineffective
39 V-shaped fortification
40 "Caveat emptor" item
41 Diners' concerns
42 Opposite of int.
43 Macaw
44 Saul's grandfather or
45 Quatro
46 Precursor

DOWN
This may need a tonic
From Z
"Mighty" a Rose
Offhand expression in Paris
Plate at Shea
Old womanish
7 Refrained from
8 Hale fellow
9 Moslem bigwig
10 Pop pianist
11 Show displeasure
12 Turnout
13 River flowing into the Ohio

4 Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.



WEATHER

Area	High	Low	Forecast
ASIA	22-28	12-18	Partly cloudy
AFRICA	22-28	12-18	Partly cloudy
LATIN AMERICA	22-28	12-18	Partly cloudy
NORTH AMERICA	22-28	12-18	Partly cloudy
EAST	22-28	12-18	Partly cloudy

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



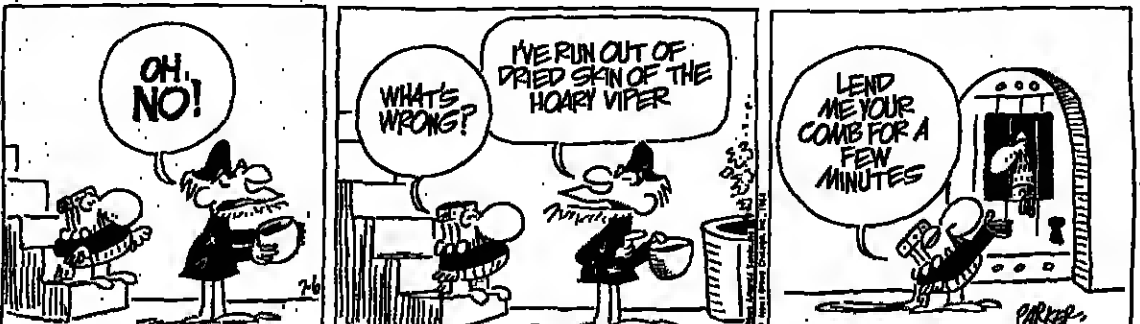
BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



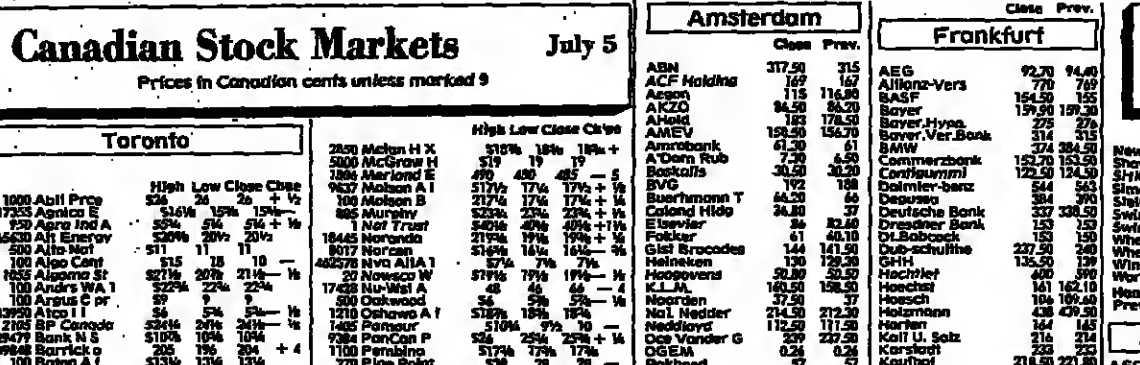
REX MORGAN



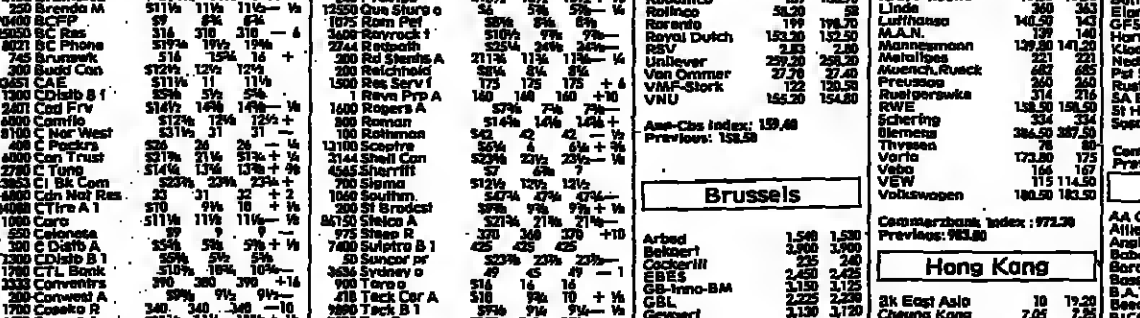
GARFIELD



Garfield



Garfield



Garfield

Canadian Stock Markets July 5

Market	Index	Change
Toronto	3178.12	+12.12
Montreal	107.97	+0.42
Amsterdam	107.97	+0.42
Frankfurt	107.97	+0.42
Other Markets	107.97	+0.42

BOOKS

THE KENNEDYS: An American Drama
By Peter Collier and David Horowitz. 576 pp. Illustrated. \$20.95.
Summit, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It is a hypnotically fascinating narrative that Peter Collier and David Horowitz have put together in "The Kennedys: An American Drama," a sequel to their earlier story of another family of wealth, "The Rockefeller: An American Dynasty" (1976).

For one thing, it captures, yet simultaneously deflects us from, the unbearably heart-rending pathos of the Kennedy family's story. For example, the awful event in Dallas in which the crippled patriarch by mistake gets covered up one night with the flag that had been draped over his son's casket while lying in state, and wakes up screaming in horror.

For another thing, by threading the golden tapestry with such filaments of less pure stuff, the book succeeds in lending greater credence to the entire Kennedy chronicle, the gossip as well as the myth. Because the authors have found further witnesses to confirm such books of not quite impeccable taste and unimpeachable provenance as Gloria Swanson's "Swanson on Swanson," Kitty Kelley's "Jackie O," or Judith Campbell Exner's "My Story," we get a more detailed and plausible picture of what the Kennedys have wanted to keep hidden — the severity of Rosemary Kennedy's mental retardation and John F. Kennedy's Addison's disease, the events surrounding the death of Kathleen (Kick) Kennedy, the extent of both Joseph P. Kennedy's and John F. Kennedy's extramarital sexual activities, as well as items ranging from Senator Edward M. Kennedy's drinking spree to President Kennedy's having been introduced to marijuana by Mary Meyer, Ben Bradlee's sister-in-law, who "joked with him in the White House bedroom about being high when it was time to push the nuclear button."

Yet the authors don't appear to be tainting. They are telling the bad news along with the good. What move, they make the plausible point that Kennedy gossip has always seemed more gossamer than the degree that the family has worked to bury its dirt and mythologize its past. As they write of the Chappaquiddick scandal, "It was one of the crucial moments of the Kennedy saga. All during the development of the Kennedy saga, a sort of shadow legacy of doubt and suspicion had moved along to lock step, waiting for an opening."

They continue: "The shadow legacy maintained that the Kennedy climb to the top had involved contempt for all the rules and a flaunting of all the mores, a Kennedy recklessness and a Kennedy arrogance toward the laws that bound everyone else. The occurrence at Chappaquiddick and its aftermath seemed to give credence to it all. The family which before had been the victim of conspiracies now stood accused of perpetrating one."

Still, credit must be given Collier and Horowitz for piecing together a single sweeping narrative out of an extraordinarily rich and complicated story. Even if the last section seems slightly specious, it is an irresistible epic they've recreated.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOME American bridge players visited China after President Reagan's trip, and received a warm welcome. Many of the top officials of the Chinese Government, from Deng Xiaoping down, are bridge enthusiasts. On the day of the visit, from an invitation to play in Peking, both pairs were playing the Precision System, which is very popular in the Orient. East's one-club opening therefore showed 16 or more points. South maneuvered to show all his suits, and the spade fit was uncovered. Whatever they may do at the

diploma tables, the Chinese seldom refuse an invitation at the card tables. South continued to four spades, and West ventured a double. His opponents seemed to be in an eight-card fit with only half the high-card strength in the deck. South ruffed the opening heart lead, entered dummy in clubs and led the diamond singleton. East put up his ace and shifted to a trump. South took his ace, led another club to dummy and ruffed a heart. He cashed the spade king, threw a heart on the diamond king and played clubs. Thanks to the even breaks in the black suits, he now had ten tricks. The defense could only score one

trump trick and a trick in each red suit.

NORTH
6742
73874
6
AKQ4

EAST (D)
416
QK832
072
083

SOUTH
AK88
AK88
AK88
AK88

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣, 101♣, 102♣, 103♣, 104♣, 105♣, 106♣, 107♣, 108♣, 109♣, 110♣, 111♣, 112♣, 113♣, 114♣, 115♣, 116♣, 117♣, 118♣, 119♣, 120♣, 121♣, 122♣, 123♣, 124♣, 125♣, 126♣, 127♣, 128♣, 129♣, 130♣, 131♣, 132♣, 133♣, 134♣, 135♣, 136♣, 137♣, 138♣, 139♣, 140♣, 141♣, 142♣, 143♣, 144♣, 145♣, 146♣, 147♣, 148♣, 149♣, 150♣, 151♣, 152♣, 153♣, 154♣, 155♣, 156♣, 157♣, 158♣, 159♣, 160♣, 161♣, 162♣, 163♣, 164♣, 165♣, 166♣, 167♣, 168♣, 169♣, 170♣, 171♣, 172♣, 173♣, 174♣, 175♣, 176♣, 177♣, 178♣, 179♣, 180♣, 181♣, 182♣, 183♣, 184♣, 185♣, 186♣, 187♣, 188♣, 189♣, 190♣, 191♣, 192♣, 193♣, 194♣, 195♣, 196♣, 197♣, 198♣, 199♣, 200♣, 201♣, 202♣, 203♣, 204♣, 205♣, 206♣, 207♣, 208♣, 209♣, 210♣, 211♣, 212♣, 213♣, 214♣, 215♣, 216♣, 217♣, 218♣, 219♣, 220♣, 221♣, 222♣, 223♣, 224♣, 225♣, 226♣, 227♣, 228♣, 229♣, 230♣, 231♣, 232♣, 233♣, 234♣, 235♣, 236♣, 237♣, 238♣, 239♣, 240♣, 241♣, 242♣, 243♣, 244♣, 245♣, 246♣, 247♣, 248♣, 249♣, 250♣, 251♣, 252♣, 253♣, 254♣, 255♣, 256♣, 257♣, 258♣, 259♣, 260♣, 261♣, 262♣, 263♣, 264♣, 265♣, 266♣, 267♣, 268♣, 269♣, 270♣, 271♣, 272♣, 273♣, 274♣, 275♣, 276♣, 277♣, 278♣, 279♣, 280♣, 281♣, 282♣, 283♣, 284♣, 285♣, 286♣, 287♣, 288♣, 289♣, 290♣, 291♣, 292♣, 293♣, 294♣, 295♣, 296♣, 297♣, 298♣, 299♣, 300♣, 301♣, 302♣, 303♣, 304♣, 305♣, 306♣, 307♣, 308♣, 309♣, 310♣, 311♣, 312♣, 313♣, 314♣, 315♣, 316♣, 317♣, 318♣, 319♣, 320♣, 321♣, 322♣, 323♣, 324♣, 325♣, 326♣, 327♣, 328♣, 329♣, 330♣, 331♣, 332♣, 333♣, 334♣, 335♣, 336♣, 337♣, 338♣, 339♣, 340♣, 341♣, 342♣, 343♣, 344♣, 345♣, 346♣, 347♣, 348♣, 349♣, 350♣, 351♣, 352♣, 353♣, 354♣, 355♣, 356♣, 357♣, 358♣, 359♣, 360♣, 361♣, 362♣, 363♣, 364♣, 365♣, 366♣, 367♣, 368♣, 369♣, 370♣, 371♣, 372♣, 373♣, 374♣, 375♣, 376♣, 377♣, 378♣, 379♣, 380♣, 381♣, 382♣, 383♣, 384♣, 385♣, 386♣, 387♣, 388♣, 389♣, 390♣, 391♣, 392♣, 393♣, 394♣, 395♣, 396♣, 397♣, 398♣, 399♣, 400♣, 401♣, 402♣, 403♣, 404♣, 405♣, 406♣, 407♣, 408♣, 409♣, 410♣, 411♣, 412♣, 413♣, 414♣, 415♣, 416♣, 417♣, 418♣, 419♣, 420♣, 421♣, 422♣, 423♣, 424♣, 425♣, 426♣, 427♣, 428♣, 429♣, 430♣, 431♣, 432♣, 433♣, 434♣, 435♣, 436♣, 437♣, 438♣, 439♣, 440♣, 441♣, 442♣, 443♣, 444♣, 445♣, 446♣, 447♣, 448♣, 449♣, 450♣, 451♣, 452♣, 453♣, 454♣, 455♣, 456♣, 457♣, 458♣, 459♣, 460♣, 461♣, 462♣, 463♣, 464♣, 465♣, 466♣, 467♣, 468♣, 469♣, 470♣, 471♣, 472♣, 473♣, 474♣, 475♣, 476♣, 477♣, 478♣, 479♣, 480♣, 481♣, 482♣, 483♣, 484♣, 485♣, 486♣, 487♣, 488♣, 489♣, 490♣, 491♣, 492♣, 493♣, 494♣, 495♣, 496♣, 497♣, 498♣, 499♣, 500♣, 501♣, 502♣, 503♣, 504♣, 505♣, 506♣, 507♣, 508♣, 509♣, 510♣, 511♣, 512♣, 513♣, 514♣, 515♣, 516♣, 517♣, 518♣, 519♣, 520♣, 521♣, 522♣, 523♣, 524♣, 525♣, 526♣, 527♣, 528♣, 529♣, 530♣, 531♣, 532♣, 533♣, 534♣, 535♣, 536♣, 537♣, 538♣, 539♣, 540♣, 541♣, 542♣, 543♣, 544♣, 545♣, 546♣, 547♣, 548♣, 549♣, 550♣, 551♣, 552♣, 553♣, 554♣, 555♣, 556♣, 557♣, 558♣, 559♣, 560♣, 561♣, 562♣, 563♣, 564♣, 565♣, 566♣, 567♣, 568♣, 569♣, 570♣, 571♣, 572♣, 573♣, 574♣, 575♣, 576♣, 577♣, 578♣, 579♣, 580♣, 581♣, 582♣, 583♣, 584♣, 585♣, 586♣, 587♣, 588♣, 589♣, 590♣, 591♣, 592♣, 593♣, 594♣, 595♣, 596♣, 597♣, 598♣, 599♣, 600♣, 601♣, 602♣, 603♣, 604♣, 605♣, 606♣, 607♣, 608♣, 609♣, 610♣, 611♣, 612♣, 613♣, 614♣, 615♣, 616♣, 617♣, 618♣, 619♣, 620♣, 621♣, 622♣, 623♣, 624♣, 625♣, 626♣, 627♣, 628♣, 629♣, 630♣, 631♣, 632♣, 633♣, 634♣, 635♣, 636♣, 637♣, 638♣, 639♣, 640♣, 641♣, 642♣, 643♣, 644♣, 645♣, 646♣, 647♣, 648♣, 649♣, 650♣, 651♣, 652♣, 653♣, 654♣, 655♣, 656♣, 657♣, 658♣, 659♣, 660♣, 661♣, 662♣, 663♣, 664♣, 665♣, 666♣, 667♣, 668♣, 669♣, 670♣, 671♣, 672♣, 673♣, 674♣, 675♣, 676♣, 677♣, 678♣, 679♣, 680♣, 681♣, 682♣, 683♣, 684♣, 685♣, 686♣, 687♣, 688♣, 689♣, 690♣, 691♣, 692♣, 693♣, 694♣, 695♣, 696♣, 697♣, 698♣, 699♣, 700♣, 701♣, 702♣, 703♣, 704♣, 705♣, 706♣, 707♣, 708♣, 709♣, 710♣, 711♣, 712♣, 713♣, 714♣, 715♣, 716♣, 717♣, 718♣, 719♣, 720♣, 721♣, 722♣, 723♣, 724♣, 725♣, 726♣, 727♣, 728♣, 729♣, 730♣, 731♣, 732♣, 733♣, 734♣, 735♣, 736♣, 737♣, 738♣, 739♣, 740♣, 741♣, 742♣, 743♣, 744♣, 745♣, 746♣, 747♣, 748♣, 749♣, 750♣, 751♣, 752♣, 753♣, 754♣, 755♣, 756♣, 757♣, 758♣, 759♣, 760♣, 761♣, 762♣, 763♣, 764♣, 765♣, 766♣, 767♣, 768♣, 769♣, 770♣, 771♣, 772♣, 773♣, 774♣, 775♣, 776♣, 777♣, 778♣, 779♣, 780♣, 781♣, 782♣, 783♣, 784♣, 785♣, 786♣, 787♣, 788♣, 789♣, 790♣, 791♣, 792♣, 793♣, 794♣, 795♣, 796♣, 797♣, 798♣, 799♣, 800♣, 801♣, 802♣, 803♣, 804♣, 805♣, 806♣, 807♣, 808♣, 809♣, 810♣, 811♣, 812♣, 813♣, 814♣, 815♣, 816♣, 817♣, 818♣, 819♣, 820♣, 821♣, 822♣, 823♣, 824♣, 825♣, 826♣, 827♣, 828♣, 829♣, 830♣, 831♣, 832♣, 833♣, 834♣, 835♣, 836♣, 837♣, 838♣, 839♣, 840♣, 841♣, 842♣, 843♣, 844♣, 845♣, 846♣, 847♣, 848♣, 849♣, 850♣, 851♣, 852♣, 853♣, 854♣, 855♣, 856♣, 857♣, 858♣, 859♣, 860♣, 861♣, 862♣, 863♣, 864♣, 865♣, 866♣, 867♣, 868♣, 869♣, 870♣, 871♣, 872♣, 873♣, 874♣, 875♣, 876♣, 877♣, 878♣, 879♣, 880♣, 881♣, 882♣, 883♣, 884♣, 885♣, 886♣, 887♣, 888♣, 889♣, 890♣, 891♣, 892♣, 893♣, 894♣, 895♣, 896♣, 897♣, 898♣, 899♣, 900♣, 901♣, 902♣, 903♣, 904♣, 905♣, 906♣, 907♣, 908♣, 909♣, 910♣, 911♣, 912♣, 913♣, 914♣, 915♣, 916♣, 917♣, 918♣, 919♣, 920♣, 921♣, 922♣, 923♣, 924♣, 925♣, 926♣, 927♣, 928♣, 929♣, 930♣, 931♣, 932♣, 933♣, 934♣, 935♣, 936♣, 937♣, 938♣, 939♣, 940♣, 941♣, 942♣, 943♣, 944♣, 945♣, 946♣, 947♣, 948♣, 949♣, 950♣, 951♣, 952♣, 953♣, 954♣, 955♣, 956♣, 957♣, 958♣, 959♣, 960♣, 961♣, 962♣, 963♣, 964♣, 965♣, 966♣, 967♣, 968♣, 969♣, 970♣, 971♣, 972♣, 973♣, 974♣, 975♣, 976♣, 977♣, 978♣, 979♣, 980♣, 981♣, 982♣, 983♣, 984♣, 985♣, 986♣, 987♣, 988♣, 989♣, 990♣, 991♣, 992♣, 993♣, 994♣, 995♣, 996♣, 997♣, 998♣, 999♣, 1000♣, 1001♣, 1002♣, 1003♣, 1004♣, 1005♣, 1006♣, 1007♣, 1008♣, 1009♣, 1010♣, 1011♣, 1012♣, 1013♣, 1014♣, 1015♣, 1016♣, 1017♣, 1018♣, 1019♣, 1020♣, 1021♣, 1022♣, 1023♣, 1024♣, 1025♣, 1026♣, 1027♣, 1028♣, 1029♣, 1030♣, 1031♣, 1032♣, 1033♣, 1034♣, 1035♣, 1036♣, 1037♣, 1038♣, 1039♣, 1040♣, 1041♣, 1042♣, 1043♣, 1044♣, 1045♣, 1046♣, 1047♣, 1048♣, 1049♣, 1050♣, 1051♣, 1052♣, 1053♣, 1054♣, 1055♣, 1056♣, 1057♣, 1058♣, 1059♣, 1060♣, 1061♣, 1062♣, 1063♣, 1064♣, 1065♣, 1066♣, 1067♣, 1068♣, 1069♣, 1070♣, 1071♣, 1072♣, 1073♣, 1074♣, 1075♣, 1076♣, 1077♣, 1078♣, 1079♣, 1080♣, 1081♣, 1082♣, 1083♣, 1084♣, 1085♣, 1086♣, 1087♣, 1088♣, 1089♣, 1090♣, 1091♣, 1092♣, 1093♣, 1094♣, 1095♣, 1096♣, 1097♣, 1098♣, 1099♣, 1100♣, 1101♣, 1102♣, 1103♣, 1104♣, 1105♣, 1106♣, 1107♣, 1108♣, 1109♣, 1110♣, 1111♣, 1112♣, 1113♣, 1114♣, 1115♣, 1116♣, 1117♣, 1118♣, 1119♣, 1120♣, 1121♣, 1122♣, 1123♣, 1124♣, 1125♣, 1126♣, 1127♣, 1128♣, 1129♣, 1130♣, 1131♣, 1132♣, 1133♣, 1134♣, 1135♣, 1136♣, 1137♣, 1138♣, 1139♣, 1140♣, 1141♣, 1142♣, 1143♣, 1144♣

